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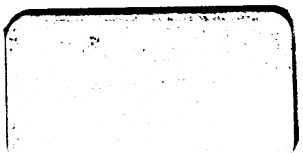

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# MARATHI-ENGLISH SECOND BOOK.

BY

GANESH HARI BHIDE,

*Assistant Master, Elphinstone Middle School, Bombay.*

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# PREFACE.

I am glad to offer to the public the Marathi-English Second Book promised long ago. It treats of the enlarged Marathi sentence as simple sentence is treated of in the Marathi-English Primer already before the public.

In each lesson rules of grammar are given at the top and explained by one or two examples of Marathi sentences. A set of various Marathi and English sentences are given below for translation. Many of these are Marathi idioms, and would require more explanation than the rules would afford in order to fully understand their scope. The rules will help the student to translate such sentences, but oral explanation should be received from a teacher.

As these books are used by Europeans going in for the Departmental Examinations, examination papers for translation from and into Marathi in Modi characters are given, and form the latter part of the book. These, it is hoped, will help him to form a correct idea of what kind of preparation he must make to pass.

*Modi baraksharies* are added, so that the student may practise every day writing *Modi* till he reaches the Modi examination papers.

In the Primer words are given at the top of each lesson, but having studied the Primer, the student is expected to find out the difficult words from the copious vocabulary attached at the end. The vocabulary contains not only appropriate Marathi and English words, but many expressions and sentences, translation word for word of which will not do. It is supposed that this plan of vocabulary is beneficial in two ways, *viz.*, it has saved space, and would require work on the part of the student, and thus enable him to remember words more easily.

In the preparation of this vocabulary I have received a hearty assistance from Vinayak Krishna Gokhale who is a registered professional Pandit of long standing for teaching Marathi to officers of the Civil and Military Departments for high proficiency and departmental examinations.

It is needless to say that there is no originality in respect of matter or plan in this compilation, and hence the list of authors and books consulted is omitted. Any suggestions that would go to benefit the student of Marathi would oblige,

G. H. Bhide.

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# LESSON I.

## Imperative Mood.

*Terminations.*

| *Sing.* | *Plu.* |
|---|---|
| 1st. *m. f. n.* | *m. f. n.* |
| ऊं. | ऊं. |
| 2nd none‡ | आ. |
| 3rd. ओ. | ओत. |

1. In monosyllabic† verbs the final ई is changed to इया or या, ए to या, ऊ to उवा, ओ to वा before the termination आ; as पी+आ=पिया or प्या, दे+आ=द्या, धू+आ=धुवा, हो+आ=व्हा; व् is inserted between the final vowel of the verb and the termination ओ or ओत except in the case of वी, (to give birth to) and the final vowel ई or ऊ is shortened to इ or उ, respectively; as खा (to eat) खावोत, पी (to drink) पिवो, धू (to wash) धुवोत, विओ.

2. In the 1st person, it asks a question; as मी or आह्मी जाऊं? May I or we go?

3. In the 2nd person, it commands; as ये or या come (thou or you).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| †खाणें to eat | नेणें to carry | विणें to give birth to* |
| धुणें to wash | घेणें to take | धाणें to be satisfied |
| पिणें to drink* | गाणें to sing* | माणें to be contained |
| येणें to come | लेणें to wear* | न्हाणें to bathe |
| देणें to give | होणें to become | ध्याणें to meditate |
| जाणें to go | भिणें to fear | |

* These verbs agree with the subject in the nominative case in the past tense; as तो पाणी पियाला. He drank water.

‡ *See* lesson I. M. E. P.

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4. In the 3rd person, it expresses a wish of the speaker; as तो जावो May he go; ते जावोत. May they go.

5. The verb नको is used after the infinitive of the principal verb to make up the negative form in the 1st or 2nd person, while न is put before the principal verb in the 3rd person for that purpose; as मी जाऊं नको ? Shall I not go? आह्मी जाऊं नको ? May we not go ? येऊं नको. Do not come. तो न येवो. May he not come. ते न जावोत. May they not go. नका is sometimes used in the 2nd person plural; as तुह्मी जाऊं नका. (you) do not go.

6. The servile verb चलणें or येणें is used in the imperative with the infinitive of the principal verb in 1st person plural (meaning the speaker and the person spoken to). The permissive verb देणें is used with the infinitive of the principal verb in the 1st and 3rd persons; as मला जाऊं दे (sing.), या (plural) Let me go. आह्माला जाऊं दे or या; चला or या आह्मी or आपण जाऊं. Let us go. त्याला जाऊं दे or या Let him go. त्यांला जाऊं दे or या Let them go.

7. The 1st person imperative form of बघणें or पहाणें (to see) is often used after the imperative to take away its unpleasantness; as वाच बघूं. Will you read? or Please read, or Read if you please, *literally* Let me see, read.

## Sentences.

१. तूं औषध पिया. २. या, बसा. ३. आधीं धडे करा आणि (नि) मग खेळा. ४. तें पुस्तक इकडे आण पाहूं. ५. अगदीं उगाच काय बसता, कांहीं तरी गाहो. ६. असली ममता नको, त्याला शाळेंत न्या. ७. आपलें नांव लिहा बघूं. ८. मला जाऊं दे, उशीर झाला. ९. हें भूषण तुह्मांस साजो. १०. ही तरवार मला आंत ठेऊं दे, कदाचित् तिला मुलें हात लावतील. ११. त्यांना पुत्र होवो. १२. मी हरीच्या घरीं जाऊं ? १३. त्याच्या बापाला ही गोष्ट कळवा. १४. तो आपल्या आयुष्याचे कांहीं दिवस सुखांत घालवो. १५. कामूला तुह्मा

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घोडा धरू दे. १६. तूं नारायणाला पायांनीं ढकलूं नको. १७. शिक्षक आह्मांस फार धडे न देवोत. १८. शिक्षकांना धडे शिकवूं द्या. १९. मुलांना खेळूं देऊं नका. २०. नंतर तूं शाळेमध्यें धडे करीत (बैस) बस or जा. २१. त्याची नवीं वस्त्रें मला नकोत. २२. आमच्या घोड्याला आज चणे नकोत.

1. Let me tell you its story. 2. Look at the picture and you will see them. 3. Be ye so. 4. Write down the names of all your books. 5. Take the best fruit for yourself. 6. What is it about, Uncle John, tell me the story. 7. Oh! do tell me another story, Uncle. 8. Please let me play with your other doll. 9. Come, boys, speak the truth. 10. Let each one think of George and try like him. 11. Come, my son, we must swim across it. 12. Let us proceed. 13. Father, father, help, help, I am drowning. 14. Go away, dear. 15. Pray, tell your boy to stop a moment. 16. Wait until another time. 17. Come, Jack, we must not take that lamb. 18. Spin the cotton into thread, weave it in the loom; wear it now, thou little child, in thy happy home! 19. Sort and grind to pulp the rags; weave the paper fair. 20. Well, let us make a little sunshine. 21. Try to make other people happy. 22. Stop, here is an old newspaper; let us get some fun out of it.

## LESSON II.

### Subjunctive Mood.

*Terminations, present, past and future.*

It denotes propriety or impropriety of action.

| *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *m.* | *f.* | *n.* | *m.* | *f.* | *n.* |
| 1-2-3 आवा, | आवी, | आवें. | आवे, | आव्या, | आवीं. |

1. स in the 2nd person singular and त in the plural are optionally added to these terminations.

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2. In monosyllabic verbs the final इ or ए is changed to वा; as खावा and न्यावा. यावें.

3. In this mood, the transitive and intransitive verbs are always used with the subject in the instrumental case, but the latter often takes the subject in the nominative to show uncertainty of action; as

त्यानें आज जावें. He ought to go to-day.

तो आज जावा. He may probably go to-day.

त्वां आज अन्न खावें. You should eat food to-day.

4. (*a*) In the present and the future, it expresses duty :—

आपण खरें कां बोलावें ? Why should we speak the truth?

आपण उद्यां सभा भरावी. We should hold a meeting to-morrow.

(*b*) It expresses a habitual action in the past tense generally :—

लहानपणीं या मुलानें आपल्या आईस नित्य त्रास खावा. This child in its childhood always used to trouble its mother.

(*c*) While the past tense of असणें is used with the subjunctive form of a principal verb to express unperformed duty in the past :—त्यानें मजबरोबर यावें होतें. He ought to have come with me.

5. Imperfect, perfect and prospective tenses of this mood are formed by adding the subjunctive form of the verb असणें to the present, past* and future participles of the principal verb respectively; as तो जात असावा. He may be going probably. ती गेली असावी. She may have probably gone. ते उद्यां जाणार

* The past participle of a verb is formed by the addition of ला or लेला to the root; as झाला, झालेला, गेला or गेलेला, m.

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असावे. They will be probably going to-morrow. त्या गेलेल्या असाव्या. They may have probably gone some time ago.

6. (*a*) The negative of this mood is formed by adding नये (न not ये come) after the infinitive; as त्यानें तुला असे शब्द बोलूं नये. He should not use such words towards you. तो येऊं नये. He would not probably come.

(*b*) By adding नये after the present participle in तां; as मला बोलतां नये. I should not speak.

After the present participle in तां, कामा or कामास (the dative of काम) is generally used; as त्याला चालतां कामा or कामास नये. He should not walk.

(*c*) And by prefixing न to the subjunctive form; as त्यानें तें काम न करावें. He should not do that work.

*Note.*—The first is usual and the rest rare.

7. The servile verb लागणें (to touch) in all its various tenses is joined to the subjunctive form to show strong necessity of action, and takes the subject in the dative case; as मला उद्यां घरीं जावें लागेल. I shall have to go home to-morrow.

## Sentences.

१. काय ती तूं अजून संपवूं नये ना! २. संध्याकाळपर्यंत तुला वेळ सांपडूं नये का? ३. लहानपणीं आम्ही या दिवसांत सकाळीं फिरावयास जावें. ४. तुम्ही पुढें जावें व मी मागून यावें; समजलेत. ५. आपण आतां एक तासभर येथें स्वस्थ बसावें. ६. उदयीक तुम्हीं माझी वाट पहात खिडकीमध्यें एक वाजतां उभें असावें. ७. खावें आणि पचवावें; मग खायला कांहीं हरकत नाहीं. ८. एवढ्या मोठ्या मुलाला आतां कडेवर उचलून कोणी घ्यावें. ९. करावें तसें भोगावें. १०. लहानपणीं मी मोठे मोठे दागिने त्यावे आणि आतां माझ्या कपाळीं भीक यावी, केवढें दुर्भाग्य हें! ११. मुलाबरोबर शिकावें आणि (नि) जांवयाबरोबर जेवावें. १२. आठ दिवसांनीं आपल्यास पुण्यास जावें लागेल. १३. आपण सर्वांनीं एकवार तुलशी तलाव पहावा. १४. ही खुरची त्यानें चार

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रुपयांच्या खालीं देऊं नये. १५. त्यानें अशी गोष्ट कबूल करावी काय? १६. मी असली गोष्ट कबूल कां करावी? १७. तिनें अशा गोष्टी कबूल कराव्या? १८. हें काम कोणी करावें. १९. ह्मणून तूं त्याचा आंगरखा फाडावा ना? २०. आपला उद्योग सांडावा आणि रिकाम्या चकाट्या पिटीत कोणी बसावें, यांच्याबरोबर? २१. भास्करानें तुझें ऐकिलें (आइकलें) नाहीं, ह्मणून त्याला तूं मारावेंस ना? धाकटा भाऊ तो तुझा. २२. रुचेल तें बोलावें आणि (नि) पचेल तें खावें. २३. बोले तैसा चाले, त्याची वंदावीं पाउलें.

1. You ought to beg pardon of the person. 2. You should be an ornament to the sword and not the sword an ornament to you. 3. Why should we go to him? 4. Why should I daily provide an offering for you to no purpose? 5. The King should sit on the throne; others have no right. 6. The children should obey their parents. 7. Who should undertake such a difficult task? 8. No one should enter my room without any purpose. 9. Our guests shall have to wait till to-morrow. 10. He ought not to have been treated so severely. 11. The master should not ill-treat his servants. 12. They may have gone long ago. 13. Every one used to go to church every Sunday. 14. You will have to return my book within a week. 15. The children troubled him now and then; he was always patient and kind to them. 16. Your witnesses ought to have said so in court at the time. 17. Your father may be going to Poona by the Monday to come; I shall not be able to see him. 18. They may have said so. 19. The Government servants ought not to receive presents of any kind from the people. 20. Everyone should learn the grammar of his own language before that of another. 21. We ought always to speak the truth. 22. We ought to obey the law and God. 23. We had to cross

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the river. 24. He must be a big dog. 25. What to do? 26. Boys, you must not be idle; you must attend to your books. 27. Even during lessons I used to play with other boys as idle as myself. 28. He should have kept the plums. 29. The children should not quarrel.

## LESSON III.

### Causal and Potential Verbs.

1. The causal or potential verb is formed by adding व to the root, but the monosyllabic verb or one ending in ह takes वव. From whatever verb it is derived, the former is always active and expresses that the agent causes some other person or thing to do the act, while the latter indicates the ability of the agent to do it; as तो तें काम मजकडून करवतो or करवितो. He obliges me to do the work. (causal). माझ्यानें तें काम करवतें. (not करवितें) I can do that work. माझ्या आईनें मला निजविलें. My mother put me to sleep. माझ्यानें निजवलें नाहीं. I could not sleep. मी तिच्याकडून तिच्या बापाला पत्र लिहववलें, लिहविवलें, लिहवविलें, लिहिविलें or लिहविलें. I compelled her to write a letter to her father. तिच्यानें आपल्या बापाला पत्र लिहवलें नाहीं. She could not write a letter to her father. महातानें हत्तीकडून पाव देवविला. The driver caused the elephant to lift up its foot. हत्तीला पाव देववत or देव्वत नाहीं. The elephant cannot lift up its foot.

2. If the person or thing which the causal verb requires has to be expressed, it is put in the instrumental case formed by adding the instrumental post-position कडून &c., as in examples under rule I.

3. The verb शकणें is employed with the infinitive and येणें with the present participle in तां or the dative

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supine of the principal verb to make up the potential verb; as तो भाकर खाऊं शकतो. He can eat bread. त्याला भाकर खातां or खायाला (खायला) येते.

4. The potential verb in व requires its agent in the genitive instrumental case or the dative, and so it agrees with its object, or it is neuter singular when intransitive विचारी माणसाच्यानें or माणसाला असलें अविचारी काम करवतें? Can a reasonable person do such a thoughtless thing? कोणाच्यानें or कोणाला हा श्लोक एका दमानें ह्मणवतो? Who can repeat this sloka in one breath? त्याच्यानें or त्याला दोन कोस सहज चालवतें. He can easily walk over two kos. माझ्यानें or मला पिववतें पण खाववत नाहीं. I can drink, but cannot eat.

5. The form with शकणें takes its agent in the nominative case and so agrees with it only, while that with येणें must have a dative case for its agent, and so the transitive verb agrees with its object, and the intransitive is neuter singular only मला वाचतां येतें. I can read. मला आंबा खातां or खायाला (य) येतो. I can eat a mango.

6. The form with व or शकणें expresses the natural ability of the agent to do the thing, but that with येणें shows that the agent has acquired the capability from instruction. माझ्यानें लिहववतें or मी लिहूं शकतों means I can write, that is, no sickness or defect in the hand, &c., prevents me from writing, but मला लिहितां येतें means, I have learnt to write.

## Sentences.

१. आमचा घोडा आतां ह्मातारा झाला, त्याच्यानें गाडी ओढवत नाहीं. २. त्या सावकाराच्यानें आपल्या मरणाचे वेळीं गरीबांस नाखुश करवेना. ३. तुला पागोटें बांधवेल काय? ४. माझ्यानें आज शाळेंत जाववत नाहीं. ५. त्या सरदाराच्या कन्येला घोड्यावर बसतां येत होतें. ६. तो चाकर आपल्या

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धन्याच्या घोड्याबरोबर आठ कोस धांवूं शकला. ७. माझ्याबराबर कोण येऊं शकेल? ८. त्या म्हातारीला दोन तास उभें राहववणार नाहीं. ९. त्या ममताळू आईला मुलांचे विलांप ऐकवतना. १०. मला वर्ग शिकवतां येतो. ११. रामचंद्रपंतांच्या मुलींना बरेंच गातां येतें. १२. तुमच्या गड्याच्यानें खणवत नाहीं. १३. तिला हें ओझें उचलतें. १४. तुमच्या गड्याला हें ओझें हालेल? १५. त्याला हीं अक्षरें वाचतात. १६. मला दूरचा मनुष्य ओळखत नाहीं. १७. हें उदाहरण तुला येतें पण मला येत नाहीं. १८. तुमच्या गड्याकरवीं तिनें आपला माचा ओढविला. १९. गुरूजीनीं मुलांकडून (कण्णें) वर्गामध्यें घडे करविले. २०. गाईला बांधवलीस का? २१. त्यांच्या टेबलाचा पाय सुतार बसवील. २२. मी सुद्धां सुताराकडून (कण्णें)च बसविणार आहें. २३. जांवई रहात नव्हते पण मी त्यांना भावोजीकडून राहविलें. २४. विष्णुपंतछत्र्यानीं मंडळीला पोटभर गाणें ऐकविलें. २५. शेटजीनीं शास्त्रीबावांकरवीं घरांतील सर्व माणसांस चतुर्मास ज्ञानेश्वरी ऐकविली. २६. या हलके लोकांचीं विभत्स भाषणें चांगल्या लोकांना ऐकवत नाहींत. २७. त्यानीं आपल्या मुलांना भटजीकडून उपनिषदें शिकविलीं. २८. पाऊस गेला, आतां मजुरांकडून हें अंगणें खणवा आणि दारापुढील सर्व घाण उचलवा (उचला). २९. मुलांनीं तें मधमाशांचें पोळें हालविलें; तें काढवा तरी कोणाकडून. ३०. ऐकलेंसका? दिनकराकडून तूं आताशीं पहिलें पुस्तक मुळींच वाचवीत नाहींस. ३१. आपलें पुस्तक आईकडून डकववीत कां नाहींस. ३२. एका कुष्ट रोग्यानें मरण्यासाठीं आपल्या बोटास सर्प चावविला, पण रोग मात्र गेला.

## Lesson III.—(*continued*).

1. Some intransitive and transitive verbs with intransitive terminations are often used as potentials unless there is no danger of the dative agent being mistaken for the dative object; as तिला तें ओझें जाईल. She can carry the load. मला वाटाणे चावतात. I can chew peas.

### Sentences.

१. मला हें ओझें उचलतें. २. त्याला तें ओझें हालेल. ३. त्याला हीं अक्षरें वाचतात. ४. मला दूरचा मनुष्य ओळखेल. ५. तूं कशाला हवीस, तो मला निजेल. ६. तिला तें ओझें जाईलना? ७. आमचा घोडा फार खोडकर आहे, वर बसलें कीं मुळींच चालत नाहीं. उत्तर—अहो मजकडे

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आणा, मला तो चालतो का नाहीं तो पाहूं. ८. मला धोतर धुतें. ९. आमच्या बायकोला भूत येतें. १०. मग ती पंचाक्षऱ्यास मात्र बोलते. ११. हें उदाहरण तुला येतें पण मला चुकतें. १२. हट्टी मूल माराला चट जेवतें. १३. तो कागद तुला डकणार नाहीं. १४. तो दांडगा मुलगा पंतोजीशिवाय कोणाला वळणार नाहीं. १५. जांगळ्याला मात्र ती गाय ऐकते. १६. तूं कशाला पाहिजेस, तिला म्हणून शेंबूड शिंकरतो. १७. विजार नाहीं तरी तुझी चोळी मला शिवते. १८. तो श्लोक भास्कराला स्मरत नाहीं. १९. आतांशीं दिनकराला भरलेल्या तांब्या येतो. २०. आमचा बाळ्या घरीं मुळींच शिकत नाहीं. शाळेंत पाठवा, पंतोजीला सारे शिकतात.

1. One day a gentleman came up and made him take some of the load off the cart. 2. They could not claim a single friend beneath the widespread sky. 3. We get our chairs made by a carpenter. 4. Beasts can lie on the ground. 5. The doctor made his patient lie down on the table for operation. 6. The English can well exercise authority over their subjects. 7. The dog was made to leap over the table. 8. The general can place the men in a line. 9. Every man can do right without a law. 10. The fish cannot live on land and birds in water. 11. I bade him go away. 12. I compelled my children to rise before sunrise. 13. They forced the enemy to surrender the fortress. 14. In vain Mrs. Grant tried to make her children see the difficulty. 15. Nothing out of the wife's property could be sold to pay her husband's debts. 16. She could not ask one of the children to go for the butcher. 17. The butcher could not bear to see the children's sorrow. 18. I cannot tell a lie, papa! I did it. 19. A can do a piece of work in 10 days and B can do it in 15 days, in how many days can they do it together? 20. I shall get a house built for me in

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Poona first and then shall leave Bombay. 21. We can always give advice more readily than money. 22. Can you not treat your enemies nobly? 23. No one can feel happy in the society of wicked people. 24. The gentleman got his work corrected by a *pandit*. 25. How can one get his fingers so much bruised wilfully? 26. Could you have believed such a liar under the circumstances? 27. Can you lift up that large stone alone? 28. Which of you can copy this letter neatly? 29. My servant can lead you to my room on the second story after dinner. 30. They can have no water in the pipe at this late hour. 31. His servant can accompany me to Poona to-morrow. 32. We cannot get this fruit so cheap in the markets of Bombay in this season. 33. This large tree can accommodate under its shade more than a thousand persons at the same time. 34. The guests cannot get their dinner before one o'clock. 35. I cannot sell the lamb just now, Sir; I must keep up a little longer.

## LESSON IV.

### Kinds of Nouns.

1. Adjectives may be used as nouns.

खऱ्याची ही दुनया नव्हे. This world is not for the honest.

गेल्याचा शोक वृथा न करावा. One should not mourn in vain for lost things. (It is no use crying over the spilt milk.)

सज्जन गरीबांना मदत करतात. Good men assist the poor.

मूर्ख भुतांवर विश्वास ठेवितात. The foolish believe in ghosts.

2. Present participal adjectives may be used as nouns in any case.

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मारत्याचा* कोणी हात धरील पण बोलणाराचें* काय करील? One can catch hold of a beating person, but what can he do with a speaking person?

1. A gerund may be used as a noun.

भांडणें उभयतांस नाशकारक असतें. To quarrel is destructive to both.

मुलांनां खेळणें फार आवडतें. Children like to play very much.

2. A transitive gerundial noun may take its objects.

बुद्धीबळें खेळणें कठीण आहे. To play at chess is difficult.

3. A noun or a pronoun in any case may be attached to a gerundial noun.

तुमचें चाकर माणसांना शिव्या देणें मला आवडलें नाहीं. I did not like your abusing the servants.

3. Past participal adjective may be used in any case.

१. काल चोरी केलेले अधिकाऱ्यांस भेटण्याकरितां आले आहेत.

Persons that committed theft yesterday have come to see the authorities.

२. चोरीची क्षमा केलेल्यांस मजकडे आणा.

Bring to me the persons pardoned for theft.

२. तुला घरामध्यें आलें गेलें पहाण्यास नको.

You do not want to see who came in and who went out of the house. (You do not like to look after the household affairs).

३. चोरी केल्यानें बेअब्रू होते.

Committing theft brings on disgrace.

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*ता and णारा are added to roots to form adjectives.

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३. चोरी केलेल्यानें गर्वानें वागूं नये.

One who has committed theft should not behave proudly.

४. चोराला क्षमा केल्यास,* त्याला उत्तेजन मिळेल.

The thief, if pardoned, will receive encouragement.

४. चोरीची क्षमा केलेल्यांस आतां उत्तेजन मिळेल.

The persons that are pardoned for theft will now receive encouragement.

५. चोरी केल्यापासून लोकांचें हित होत नाहीं.

The society is not profited from theft being committed.

५. चोरी केलेल्यांपासून कधीं माल घेऊं नये.

Things should never be received from persons that have committed theft.

६. चोरी केल्याचा हा परिणाम.

This is the result of the theft committed.

६. चोरी केलेल्याचे गुण किती वर्णन करशील?

How much will you extol the qualities of a person who has committed theft?

७. चोरी केल्यांत तुला भूषण वाटतें?

Do you feel pride in committing a theft?

७. चोरी केलेल्यांत आपल्याला निवडानिवड करणें आहे.

We have to select or assort from among the persons that have committed a theft.

## Sentences.

१. अपराध्यांना शिक्षा होते. २. उघड्यास वस्त्र अगदीं अवश्य आहे. ३. उघड्यास वस्त्र द्यावें. ४. क्षुधिताला अन्न, अभय भीताला, बुडत्यास हात

* The act mentioned in such a participial noun in the dative case, is a condition least likely to occur.



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द्यावा. ५. घाबरल्या धीर, ताल गीताला. ६. ठेंगणेसुद्धा हे नारळ हातानें काढतील. ७. छे: ठेंगण्याला कसे निघतील ते? ८. रस्त्यावरील आंधळे-पांगळे शिळेंपाकें खुशाल खातील; त्यांना द्याया (य) ला बसलें आहे कोण? ९. बहिऱ्याशीं गाणें नि आंधळ्याशीं नाचणें; दोन्हीं सारखींच. १०. आंधळा दळतो नि रेडा पीठ खातो. ११. वेडीला सासरें नि माहेर दोन्हीं सारखींच. १२. शहाण्याला मार शब्दांचा नि मूर्खाला सोट्याचा. १३. आंबटा चिंबटाचा धनी मी. १४. आमच्या मुलांना तिखटाचें मोठें भय वाटतें. १५. मुके, आंधळे, पांगळे आणि थोंटे; अशा दुर्बळांना करा साह्य मोठें. १६. न्यायासनापुढें अपराधी शिक्षा पावतात. १७. मुक्यानें वाचलें, आंधळ्यानें पाहिलें, आणि थोंट्यापांगळ्यांनीं कसरत केली; ह्या असंभवनीय गोष्टी नव्हत? १८. गरीबाचा जीव घेतल्यानें तुला काय फायदा होईल? १९. गरीब प्राण्याचा जीव घेणाराचें तोंड पहाणें मला अगदीं नको. २०. प्राण्याचा प्राणदाता आणि प्राणहर्ता ईश्वर होय. २१. न्यायाधीशापुढें चोरीचा माल देणाऱ्याघेणाऱ्यांला सारखीच शिक्षा होते. २२. गरीब लोकांचा जीव घेतलेल्यांतच कर्जामुळें तुरुंगांत आलेल्यांची गणना करावयाची काय? २३. गरीब असलेल्यांनीं श्रीमंतांशीं टक्कर मारीत असल्यापासून फजीती मात्र होते. २४. पंचतंत्र पाठ केल्याचा फायदा नारायणास झाला. २५. समजल्यावांचून पाठ केल्यास, तें लौकर विसरतें. २६. कोणताहि विषय एकदां समजल्यावर, त्याची वारंवार उजळणी न केल्यामुळें, तो फार वेळ टिकत नाहीं. २७. मेल्यागेल्यावर धर्म केल्यानें सुख मिळतें! २८. भोजन केल्यावर थोडा वेळ वामकुक्षि केल्यावांचून ह्याताऱ्यांना चैन पडत नाहीं. २९. आज दिवसपर्यंत दिवसा निजल्याचें मला स्मरण नाहीं. ३०. कचें दूध पियाल्यापासून माझ्या पोटांत वायु धरल्यावर वैद्याची गोळी कोण तूं देशील? ३१. जमीनीचा सारा कमी केल्यानें मजूरांस जास्ती वेतन देतां येईल. ३२. पण असें झटल्यास, वेतनाचा व बक्षिसाचा अर्थ एकच केल्यासारखें होईल. ३३. घरांमध्यें जेवणाची तयारी झाल्यावर ते सर्व उठले. ३४. मार खाल्लेल्यांपैकीं कोणी धडा केलेला असल्यास, ह्मणावा. ३५. नवीन वसविलेल्यांमधून आपण एक देश उदाहरणाकरितां घेऊं या. ३६. हा ठराव चांगल्या बोलणारांतून कोणालातरी सभेपुढें आणूं द्या. ३७. ह्या आंब्याचे आंबे आलेगेलें खातें.

1. Boys! what do you lose by being idle now? 2. The Government of the country should protect the poor and helpless during a famine. 3. A rod is

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for a fool's back. 4. We had the blind and the maimed among our guests. 5. Somehow or other the guilty should be punished. 6. You will derive no advantage by allowing your children to study too many subjects at the same time. 7. I should never like to have anything to do with a liar. 8. May he who gives me food and clothing be happy. 9. One who is an associate of thieves is considered a thief himself. 10. Your teacher makes no distinction between the intelligent and the studious. 11. What do you think of those that are arrested in the late riot? 12. Unequal combination is always destructive to the weaker side. 13. They will reap the fruit of their neglecting the history lesson. 14. If you tell me to go to bed, I will go. 15. Many of those that failed in the last examination will yet join the school. 16. Should you consider a personal interview desirable, you will come to see me. 17. A house, after it is built, will crumble down for the repairs not being effected yearly. 18. The world has no existence after we are dead. 19. Having prepared his lessons, my son did not go to school as he had to accompany his mother to the temple. 20. Unless he passes one of the university examinations, I shall not get him married. 21. I do not remember to have ever tasted any kind of intoxicating substance. 22. The sons of the servant class of Hindus after they come to age, will seek service and never try to follow any trade—why is this? 23. Will the youths of this presidency improve in health by the number of subjects for the several university examinations being reduced to a certain extent? 24. In rigidly following the B. A. course, the youths succumb to

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death untimely. 25. After the necessary preparation being made, the army at once marched against the enemy. 26. We will rather go without bread than have the lamb sold.

## LESSON V.

### Gerund.

The gerund may be used as a noun.

एका दमानें ही घांटी चढणें सोपें नाहीं.

It is not easy to climb up this ascent in one breath.

1. The gerundial noun may be modified by an adverb as, भराभर व अस्पष्ट वाचणें चांगलें नाहीं. Hasty and indistinct reading is not good.

2. The gerundial noun may stand in any case, त्याच्या शिव्या देण्यानें तुझ्या आंगाला खटी पडत नाहींत. His abusing imprints no marks on your person. तुमच्या आधीं तेथें माझ्या जाण्यांत कांहीं उपयोग नाहीं. There is no use in my going there before you.

3. (*a*) The active gerund not in the accusative case, has its subject in the instrumental, dative, or possessive case. *हरीला, हरीनें, or हरीचें शिव्या देणें योग्य नाहीं. It is not becoming for Hari to abuse.

4. The neuter gerund, not in the accusative case, has its subject in the nominative, instrumental, dative or possessive case. अशा अरण्यांत गाय, गाईनें, गाईला or गाईचें हंबरणें अपूर्व आहे. The lowing of a cow is strange in such a forest.

5. Gerund of any kind in the accusative case has its subject in the possessive case. १. अशा अरण्यामध्यें

* Here the dative case is dubious and so to be avoided.

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मी गाईचें हंबरणें ऐकिलें. २. हरीचें चित्रें काढणें मीं पाहिलें आहे.
1. I have heard the lowing of a cow in such a forest.
2. I have seen Hari's mode of drawing pictures.

## Sentences.

१. त्याला खाणेंपिणें मिळलें ? २. दुष्काळामध्यें गरीब लोकांना खाणेंपिणें मिळविणें कठीण पडतें. ३. समुद्रांत स्नान करणें आरोग्यदायक आहे. ४. आंबट-चिंबट खाण्यानें खोकला होतो. ५. अश्रुभरित डोळ्यांनीं आईच्या उपदेशपर बोलण्यानें त्या दुष्ट मुलाचें मन मुळींच द्रवलें नाहीं. ६. त्याच्याशीं रिकामें भांडण करीत बसण्यापेक्षां (or हून) तुला कांहीं दुसरा उद्योग नाहीं का ? ७. न्यायाधीशाकडून चोरांची खोड मोडविण्यापासून समाजाचें हित होईल. ८. देशामध्यें आपले विपुल कारागीर असण्याची समाजाला फार गरज आहे. ९. त्या घरीं तुझ्या व माझ्या जाण्यांत मोठा फरक आहे. १०. बुद्धीबळें खेळण्याच्या नादांत त्याला भुकेचीसुद्धां शुद्ध नाहींशी होते. ११. थोड्याशा आजारानें माझें खाणेंपिणें अगदीं बंद होतें. १२. साधारण पडसें खोकला येण्यानें खाण्यापिण्यांत फरक पडूं नये. १३. देणें नि दुखणें कोणाला नको. १४. तुझ्या या कांकूं करण्यामध्यें तो तिकडे जाईलसुद्धां. १५. मग तुला तोंडें पहात बसणें भाग पडेल. १६. कडक शिक्षेनें चोरी करणें बंद करण्यापेक्षां उत्तम शिक्षणानें त्याचें मन वाईट काम करण्यापासून वळविणें अधिक चांगलें. १७. वर्गामध्यें सर्व मुलांना एकच उदाहरण करण्यास देण्याहून निरनिराळीं देण्यामध्यें विशेष हित आहे. १८. मला तुझें शिकणें नको आणि रडणें नको. १९. तुझ्या ह्या घासघीस घालण्यानें गिऱ्हाईकाचा वेळ मोडण्यापासून तुझें अप्रत्यक्ष नुकसान होतें. २०. आज त्या गरीब पक्ष्याचें घरटें निर्दयपणें मोडण्यानें पुन्हा शेतांत कधीं पक्षी येणार नाहींत काय ? २१. परवां मीं कठोर शब्द बोलल्यापासून तुमच्या मुलाच्या आमचे घरीं येण्याजाण्यांत दृष्टोत्पत्तीस येण्यासारखा फरक पडला आहे. २२. हिरवेंदुर्धे यथेष्ट खाऊं देण्यानें मुलें आजारी पडण्याची भीति आईला पडल्यावरून तिचा सर्व दिवस वैद्याकडे खेपा घालण्यामध्यें मोडला. २३ कोर्टाची फी तुम्हीं अगोदर भरल्यावर तुम्हाला निवाड्याच्या नकला देण्यांत येतील. २४. माझ्या बोलण्याचा तूं नीट विचार कर. २५. हे स्त्रिस्ती मनुष्या, मला सुख देण्याचें दूर राहूं दे. २६. अशा प्रकारच्या गोष्टी ऐकविण्याचें तरी दुःख देऊं नको. २७. अशा गोष्टी करण्याविषयीं तुझ्या धर्मांत तुला निषेध नसेल. २८. ह्याकरितां आतां इतःपर तुझें माझें बोलणेंचालणें अगदीं बंद करूं या. २९. हें भाषण ऐकल्यावर तो गृहस्थ अहंमदास पोटाशीं धरण्यास पुढें झाला.

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३०. दळण्याचा वेळ बांचल्यावर तो दुसरें काम करण्याकडे लावण्यास सांपडेल.
३१. तुझ्या इतक्या कडू बोलण्यास ते कोठें जुमानताहेत ?

1. It is easy for a rich man to spend money in buying fine things to satisfy his curiosity. 2. Sea-bathing is salubrious. 3. Children must be taught to obey their parents and teachers from the beginning. 4. Excusing the disobedient children is to encourage them to disobey. 5. He spent a large-amount of money in satisfying his poor relatives. 6. You will have derived much benefit from perusing the old records of the Maràtha Government. 7. He made it a rule never to let a day pass without doing good to some one. 8. I wish to give you a chance of punishing the giant and of getting back your father's things. 9. You must promise me to kill him for having killed your father. 10. At length the giant fell asleep and his snoring was like the roaring of a cannon. 11. The giant would certainly kill him for stealing his hen. 12. But Jack was set upon going. 13. A poor woman asked Lucy to let her drink from her pitcher. 14. Lucy's mother began to scold her for staying so long at the fountain. 15. The lion struggled in vain to get free from the net of the hunters. 16. He refused to play with them. 17. People toss about flaming torches to scare the lion away. 18. Everything tempted him to loiter by the way. 19. I like to help the diligent. 20. They had nothing to fight the bears with, except their oars. 21. The sailors had great difficulty in beating them off. 22. There was no light-house to warn sailors of their danger at night. 23. She could earn enough during the time to pay for the oil to feed the lamp. 24. So she sat up each night to earn money to buy the oil. 25. The poor

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widow did not need these gifts to make her happy. 26. One day he was asked by the captain to drink a glass of rum. 27. Do you refuse to obey orders? 28. I command you to take a drink. 29. It is death to disobey orders. 30. I am resolved to keep my promise. 31. I am sorry to disobey your orders. 32. I would rather suffer anything than disgrace my mother. 33. He takes delight in conversing upon religious topics. 34. They are very fond of catching fish for their dinner. 35. They are glad to eat even the sea-weed on the shore.

## LESSON VI.

### Expansion of nouns.

A noun is qualified by :—

1. An adjective, simple and participial रडतराऊत घोड्या-वर बसून तरवार काय मारणार ? What ! can a weeping cave-lier mounting a horse wield a sword ?

2. A noun in apposition रामा मुलगा फार द्वाड आहे. The boy Rámá is very naughty.—

3. More nouns than one, may be used in apposition माझा सोबती रामा मुलगा द्वाड नाहीं. The boy Rámá, my friend, is not naughty.

4. A demonstrative pronoun ( हा m. ) is often used to represent the preceding one or more nouns in apposition or in the same case :—

माझा सोबती हा द्वाड नाहीं. My friend is not naughty.

माझा सोबती रामा हा द्वाड नाहीं. My friend Rámá, is not naughty.

माझा सोबती रामा मुलगा हा द्वाड नाहीं. The boy Rámá my friend is not naughty.

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5. When several adjectives are used to qualify the same noun, a pronominal adjective ( असा m. ) is used after them in apposition. गोरा, सुमारें २० वर्षांचा, इंग्रजी शिकलेला, सुशील, श्रीमंत, **असा** एक मुलगा आमच्या मुलीस वर पहा. Please select for my son-in-law, a boy who should be fair, about 20 years of age, knowing English, well bred, and rich.

6. A noun, pronoun, or a gerund with a genitive case-ending is used as an adjective to qualify a noun :—

**सोन्याचे** दागिने करतात. Gold is made into ornaments.

**त्याचें** पुस्तक गमावलें. His book is lost.

तुला तेथें **जाण्याचें** कारण काय होतें ? What reason had you to go there ?

## Sentences.

१. कांचेचीं भांडीं फार ठिसूळ असतात. २. आमच्याकडे लांब दाढीचा, रुंद कपाळाचा, हस्तमुखी असा एक बैरागी आला होता. ३. मुलगा हा बापाला फारच आनंद देतो. ४. उन्हाळ्याचे दिवस फार मोठे असतात. ५. ठेंगू मनुष्याला उंच असलेलें फळ कसें मिळणार ? ६. आमचा भाऊ व्यापारी फार श्रीमंत आहे. ७. पेशव्यांच्या वंशांत, बाजीराव, भित्रा मनुष्य, व विषयी लोकांचा धनी, मराठी राज्याचा नाश करणारा, होऊन गेला. ८. आज आह्मीं जांवयांचे पंक्तीस बसणार आहों. ९. ह्याचा कान फुटला आहे. १०. तुला शाळेंत जाण्याची एवढी घाई काय ह्मणून ? ११. रामाचे जाण्यानें दशरथास फार शोक झाला. १२. दमयन्ती भीमकराजाची मुलगी नलाला वरणार आहे. १३. टिपूसुलतान हा शत्रूंना वाघाप्रमाणें असे. १४. भाषेची कल्पना जगाच्या आरंभाची आहे. १५. ब्राह्मणांच्या जेवणांत तांदूळ मुख्य पदार्थ आहे. १६. अन्न व पाणी हीं प्राणिमात्रांचें जीवन आहे. १७. हुशार, पापभीरू, संसारदक्ष अशी स्त्री कुटुंबाचें भूषण आहे. १८. मधुमक्षिका हें पुस्तक वाचतांना भाषांतरसें वाटतें. १९. जगन्नाथराय, रामशास्त्री, मेणवलीकर अशीं माणसें आमचे युनिव्हर्सिटींतून कां निपजत नाहींत ? २०. भारत हें संस्कृत भाषेतील फारच मोठें पुस्तक आहे. २१. बिरबल व नानाफडनवीस हीं नावें मराठी भाषेंत आबालवृद्धांच्या तोंडीं आहेत.

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1. We may stop by the road-side to watch the young lambs, two or three of the earliest comers. 2. The door suddenly flew open, and a funny-looking old man came in. 3. Animals of all sorts are now waking from their winter sleep. 4. He was an old man with a very red face, a pair of green spectacles, a pointed nose, a long chin, and a white beard. 5. At last, having ended his supper, he went to sleep and snored very loudly like the roaring of the sea in a high wind and tide. 6. Instead of endeavouring to escape, Jack stood still, expecting his enemy to awake every instant. 7. Then he saw lizards, brown, gray, and green. 8. Then, under a rock, he saw a pretty sight—a great brown, sharp-nosed creature. 9. Around her, she had four or five little cubs, the funniest fellows. 10. And now hungry and thirsty Tom began to run about for water to drink. 11. At last, he came to a collection of beautiful little green shrubs on the bank of a river. 12. He had been born a jolly little black ape with four hands instead of two. 13. You have not a stout, strong friend by you. 14. There was but two hundred yards of smooth pasture between him and the cottage. 15. And a neat, pretty little low cottage it was, with neat hedges all round it. 16. All children started at Tom's dirty black figure. 17. A conceited young man, entering a barber's shop, sees an owl standing quite still upon a perch in the corner of the shop. 18. He put his poor, hot, sore feet into the water and then his legs. 19. She stept down into the cool, clear water of the river. 20. The kind, gray, old dame came back at twelve to look at Tom. 21. So at five the next morning he got into his stable-yard, like a fine old English gentleman.

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## LESSON VII.

### By case-adjuncts.

1. Genitive adjectives are formed by adding ला, चा, ईल, to nouns, pronouns or gerunds with a post-position, or to adverbs of time or place.

Inst. { कडून, करून or करवीं. } becomes { कडला, कडचा or कडील. } as आमचे कडलीं (चीं or डील) गुरें घांट्यावर टिकत नाहींत.
The cattle from our part of the country do not live long above the ghâts.

Dative { जवळ becomes जवळला (जवळ्या), जवळचा, जवळील.
पाशीं ,, पासला, पासचा or पाशीचा or पाशील.
करितां ,, करितांचा (करतांचा) as—

१. रामा जवळचें (लें, ळील) पुस्तक घेऊन या.
Bring the book from near Rámá.

२. आज दारापासचें (लें, शींचें, शील) भांडें काय झालें ?
What has become of the pot near the door to-day ?

३. हीं आजान्याकरतांचीं डाळिंबें आहेत. (rare).
These are the pomegranates for the sick.

Abl. पासून (not in use) चा.

Gen. चा becomes च्याचा; माझ्या पुस्तकाचीं पानें धड आहेत पण दादाच्याचें एक फाटकें आहे. The pages of my book are good, but one of the pages of Dáda's is torn.

Loca. { आंत becomes आंतला, आंतील
मध्यें ,, मधला, मधील, मधचा (मचा)
विषयीं ,, विषयींचा } (rare)
संबंधी ,, संबंधीचा }

हे आमच्या दारांतल्या (तील) आंब्याचे आंबे आहेत.
This is the fruit of the mango tree within our compound,

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मधला मुलगा दत्तक दिलाघेतल्यास चिंता नाहीं.

A middle son may be given or taken in adoption.

घरांमधली ( धील or घराच्या मधला ) जिनस वडील माणसाच्या परवानगीशिवाय मुलांनीं कोणास देऊं नये.

Children should never part with any thing in the house without the permission of their elder.

माझ्याविषयींचें तुमचें बोलणें त्यांनीं कालच ऐकिलें आहे.

They already heard yesterday your words about me.

तुमच्या पुस्तकासंबंधीचे लेख अद्याप माझ्या पहाण्यांत आले नाहींत.

I have not yet come across the records in respect of your book.

ad. ( time ) काल + चा = कालचा धडा मी केला नाहीं.

I have not done the lesson that was set for yesterday.

मागें + चा, + ला or + ईल = मागच्या ( त्या or गील ) धड्यांची उजळणी करीत ऐस.

Be revising the preceding lessons.

| ( Place ) वर, वरला | तेथें, तेथला | खालीं, खालला ( खाला ) |
|---|---|---|
| वरचा | तेथचा | खालचा |
| वरील | तेथील | खालील |

वरचा मुलगा चुकला. आतां खालच्या मुलानें चूक सांगावी.

The upper boy has committed a mistake. Now the lower one must point it out.

येथले चाकर मी तेथल्या कामावर पाठविणार नाहीं.

I shall not send servants here to the work there.

2. Cases of nouns and gerunds are used before adjectives used to qualify other nouns.

पायांनीं लंगड्या माणसास दौडीचें काम सांगावें का ?

Should a man lame in his legs be asked to do the work of a runner ?

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बायकांशीं बोलक्या मनुष्याचें सभेंत काय वजन पडेल ?

What influence can be commanded by a person who is an orator only among women ?

तो मनुष्य बोलायला गोड पण कृतीला फार कडू आहे.

The man is sweet in his words but very bitter in his deeds.

हा घोडा चालीला अगदीं कच्चा आहे.

This horse is not enduring in travelling.

काशीपासून जवळचे गांव मी सर्व पाहिले आहेत.

I have seen all the villages round about Benares.

माझ्याहून हुशार मुलें आमच्या वर्गांत थोडींच सांपडतील.

In our class, there will be found few boys more clever than myself.

शिवाजी राजा हाडाचा थोर होता. Rája Shiváji was naturally noble-minded. ( Rája Shiváji was strong boned ).

हा मुलगा फक्त दिसण्यांत हुशार आहे.

This boy is clever in appearance only.

## Sentences.

१. हें मरतमडें कशाला विकत घेतलेंत ? २. उगाच जळतघर भाड्यानें घेऊं नको. ३. आमच्या शाळेंतील तिसऱ्या वर्गांतला नारायण हा मुलगा नेहमीं पहिला असतो. ४. सयाजीराव गायकवाड बडोद्याचे राजे आपल्या राज्यांतील विद्यावृद्धीविषयीं फार झटत आहेत. ५. अलेक्झांडर धी ग्रेट याच्या ट्युसिफेलस घोड्याला त्याच्या मरणानंतर मोठ्या इतमामानें पुरलें. ६. रामा, हरी, जान, सिलव्हा आणि परशराम (पर्शराम) हे मुलगे काल समुद्रकांठीं खेळावयास (यला) गेले होते. ७. तुमचा मुलगा सदाशिव यानें आपल्या वर्गांतल्या दिनानाथ मुलाला मार दिला. ८. लोकांमध्यें सोनें रुपें यांचे दागिने आंगावर घालण्याची चाल फार आहे. ९. आठ आण्यांची, शिसवी, नव्याबाजारच्या जत्रेंत विकत घेतलेली अशी सोन्यासारखी माझी खोलींतली काठी चोरीस गेली. १०. पितळेचे नाशकीघाटाचे लहानसरसे तांब्ये मला मुलांकरितां विकत घ्यावयाचे आहेत.

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११. तुमच्याकडचीं सर्व माणसें व पाहुणेसुद्धां आज आमचेकडे भोजनास आलीं पाहिजेत. १२. जांवयाला देण्याकरतांचें दारुसामान सर्व तुह्मीच जाळूं नका. १३. काशीजवळचें अंगुस्तानसुद्धां तूं सांडिलें ना? १४. घरांतल्या माणसाला विचारल्यावांचून तूं आमच्याबरोबर खेळायला येऊं नको. १५. त्या दोन शेतांमधील जागेविषयींच्या त्यांच्या तंट्याबद्दलची सर्व हकीगत मला माहीत आहे. १६. गुदस्तांची बाकी फेड केल्यावांचून मालक मला आपल्या शेताची लागवड करूं देणार नाहीं. १७. घरांत पाय घालण्यापूर्वी धन्याला पेस्तरची भाडेचिठी देणें मला भाग आहे. १८. त्या मनुष्याचें कालचें बोलणें आजच्याशीं जुळत नाहीं. १९. बोलण्यांत तरी मागच्यापुढच्याशीं मेळ पडला पाहिजे. २०. वरच्याखालच्या वाक्याचा अर्थ संगतवार सर्व जुळला पाहिजे. २१. मधल्याच वाक्याचा कांहींतरी अर्थ होतो पण सदरील मजकुराशीं विसंगत दिसतो. २२. शेवटलें वाक्य पुन्हा वाचा, पाहूं. २३. घालघसरीवरचें हें काम नव्हे. २४. युरोपामध्यें कोपरनिकस एक मोठा विद्वान् पुरुष झाला. २५. हल्लींच्या सर्व युरोपामध्यें त्याचेंच मत ग्राह्य आहे. २६. आधींचे धडे आधीं केले पाहिजेत. २७. आधीं कर्तव्यकर्म, आणि मौजेचें मगचें काम. २८. हा माझा लहानपणापासूनचा उद्योग आहे. २९. आपले वयाचे तेविसावे वर्षी तो इताली देशांत गेला आणि बोलोना व रोम या शहरांत त्यानें आपलें ज्योतिषशास्त्राचें ज्ञान वाढविलें. ३०. मग त्यानें तेथील लोकांस गणितविद्या शिकविण्यास आरंभ केला. ३१. पुढल्या वर्षी आमचे वडील काशीयात्रेस जाणार आहेत. ३२. हरिपंतांची व माझी शाळेमधली ओळख आहे. ३३. त्याच्या तेव्हांच्या व हल्लींच्या समजामध्यें व मतांमध्यें जमीनअस्मानाचा फरक पडला आहे.

1. The old hen, the mother, has been waiting a long, long time for her little children, the chickens, to come out of their shells. 2. One day a boy in America found the cub of a black bear. 3. It looked like a little dog covered all over with thick brown long hair. 4. Many dinner-bags were hung on pegs on the wall. 5. The bear seemed to feel very glad to get into such warm, snug rooms of the school-house. 6. It helped itself to the bread and fruit and other good things in the dinner-bags. 7. These islands are swept on all sides by cold winds from the ocean. 8. The plants in these islands



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are quite small. 9. The side of a house or of a stone-wall is all their shelter. 10. Shetland ponies are hardy little horses. 11. Some cotton plants grow tall like trees. 12. The poor girl soon reached a forest near by. 13. The Shetland pony is a very small kind of horse. 14. He comes from Shetland, a group of Islands on the North of Scotland. 15. During a long snow-storm, a little hay or straw may be given them by their owners, once every two or three days. 16. A boy had the habit of telling very large stories. 17. The mother's heart felt sad at the thought of parting with Daisy. 18. Did you ever see a chicken just hatched? 19. It is one of the prettiest little things in the world. 20. It is like a feathered egg running about. 21. The squirrel is an animal very swift of foot. 22. John, the first boy in this class, is a lad very quick at figures. 23. Wheat is good to eat. 24. Your cap is rather too big for my head. 25. A gift horse is generally blind in his eye or lame in his leg. 26. I, the undersigned, beg to request you to grant me an interview. 27. The scenery above the hill is very sweet to the eye. 28. Some birds have a note by no means agreeable to the ear. 29. We, the president and the members of the Municipal Corporation of the city of Bombay, beg to offer your lordship, on behalf of the people, a cordial welcome to this country. 30. We ourselves have said so in our report.

## LESSON VIII.

### By Factative Object.

1. Whatever can be used as the subject, can be used as the object in the accusative case.

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2. But transitive verbs of the sense of करणें to make, नेमणें to appoint, मानणें to deem, समजणें to consider, म्हणणें to say, बनवणें to form, ठरविणें to prove, &c., sometimes take another factative object in the uninflected accusative.

तुकोजीराव महाराज होळकरांनीं त्याला शेवटपर्यंत आपला दिवाण केला नाहीं.

His Highness, the Mahárája Holkar Tukojiráv, did not make him his minister until the last.

This object may either be a noun, a pronoun or an adjective. तिनें आपला कागद शाईनें सर्व काळा केला आहे. She has made her paper all black with ink.

The declinable adjective in this case agrees with the accusative as in the foregoing instance; but it may agree with the neuter verb when the object is in the inflected accusative. वैद्यबावांनीं आमच्या बायकोला त्या औषधानें बरी केली or बरें केलें. The physician has cured my wife with the medicine.

3. Intransitive verbs of the sense of असणें to be, निपजणें to turn out, होणें to become, बनणें to be formed, पडणें to happen, to be, निघणें to turn out, to be produced; ठरणें to be proved, &c., require some noun or an adjective to complete the sense, and this word agrees with the subject.

साधारण कुळकरण्याचा मुलगा केवळ आपल्या अक्कलहुशारीनें मराठ्यांच्या दरबारीं मुख्य पेशवा झाला. The son of a common Kulkarni became the chief Peshavá at the court of the Maráthás by the dint of his cleverness and shrewdness.

तुमच्या सर्व भिड्यांच्या घराण्यामध्यें बाबजी भटजींचा धाकटा मुलगा गोविंद हा फार नामांकित निघाला. Govinda, the last son of Bábáji Bhatta, came to be the most celebrated of all your Bhidé family.

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## Sentences.

१. लोकांनीं त्यांला त्या सभेचे अध्यक्ष केले (or) केलें. २. सरकारानें रामचंद्रपंतांस मामलतदार नेमिले (or) नेमिलें. ३. मी तुला रामचंद्रपंतांचा भाऊ समजत होतों. ४. अशा मनुष्याला तूं चोर ह्मणतोस काय? ५. त्या खटल्यामध्यें त्यांनीं पाठलाला खोटा साक्षी बनविला (or) बनविलें. ६. परवांच्या तुमच्या घरच्या पाहुण्याला तुह्मी शेवटीं सोनार ठरविलांतना? ७. त्यांच्या जांवयाला मी तूं समजलों. ८. हरी सुतारानें आमचें कपाट फार वाईट केलें. ९. त्या वैद्यबावांनीं माझा मोडका हात आज बरा केला. १०. तुह्मीं आमचा दिवस आज साजरा केला. ११. त्या गांवचे लोक तुमचे हे उपकार फार मोठे मानतात. १२. अद्याप रत्नागिरी जिल्ह्यांतील लोक क्राफर्ड साहेबाला लुचा समजत नाहींत. १३. थोडक्याशा विसंगत भाषणावरून न्यायाधीशांनीं त्याला वेडा ठरविला आणि सोडला. १४. आमच्या कारागिरानें आपला तंबुरा आपल्या मनासारखा बनविला कीं नाहीं? १५. तर मग त्याला नाखुश करूं नका. १६. पेशव्यांच्या पदरीं रामशास्त्री फार नामांकित मुख्य न्यायाधीश होते. १७. त्यांनीं राघोबादादांला खुद्द, आलेल्या आळासंबंधानें देहांत प्रायश्चित्त तोंडावर सांगितलें. १८. हा मुलगा तुळशीमध्यें भांग निपजला. १९. हा कागदी पेलवान मुलगा, पुढें इंदूरसंस्थानांत मुख्य दिवाण झाला. २०. असला बुद्धिवान् मुलगा केवळ तालमेच्या नादानें पुढें कांहीं दिवसांनीं अट्टल चोर बनला. २१. आपण तर मोठे शास्त्रीबावाच पडलां. २२. स्वराज्यामध्यें पुष्कळ लोक स्वधर्मनिष्ठ निपजतील. २३. विलायतेस गेल्यानें कोणी शिस्ती ठरत नाहीं. २४. शास्त्रीबावांचा मुलगा केवळ सूर्यापोटीं शनैश्चर निघाला. २५. राणोजी शिंदा फार पराक्रमी होता. २६. वृद्धापकाळीं पुत्रशोकामुळें बर्कसाहेब वेडा झाला. २७. चोरांच्या हातून सुटण्याकरितां मोरोपंत पिंगळे त्यावेळीं वेडे बनले. २८. तो पडला लंगडा, तो कसा तुह्यांबरोबर धांवेल? २९. नारायणशास्त्र्यांसारख्या विद्वान् पुरुषाचा मुलगा वेडगळ निघावा काय? ३०. एका गुरूपाशीं शिकलेलीं सर्व मुलें सारखींच शहाणी निपजतात? ३१. सोलापुराहून आणलेल्या लोण्याचें तूप चांगलें उतरलें. ३२. गोपाळराव फडणीस आपल्या बहिणीच्या मुलाला जन्मापासून आज तागायत आपला मुलगा मानीत आले. ३३. हा आंबा गोड लागतो. ३४. तुह्मी उभे रहा. ३५. जखम स्वच्छ ठेविली पाहिजे. ३६. तिनें आपलें मूल रडत टाकिलें, ३७. तुह्मी त्याला चोरी करतांना पाहिलें का? ३८. हें घोंतर आठ हात आहे.

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1. Lord Elgin was appointed the Governor-General of India in the year 1894. 2. The lion is considered the king of beasts. 3. The people of Finsbury elected Dádábhoy Nouroji, a native of India, their representative in Parliament for the good of the Hindus. 4. Your presence at the marriage of my daughter will be deemed a special favour. 5. Are you making a fool of me in this way? 6. The people in the village took him for a thief and gave him a good beating. 7. Premchand Mulchand was at the last general meeting chosen as the sole director of the company. 8. The shareholders consider such acts of the manager a clear breach of trust and require his prosecution. 9. The keeper of a light-house keeps the lamps clean and bright. 10. A tree had fallen across the stream and formed a bridge from one side to the other. 11. Tipu Sultan was called the tiger of Mysore. 12. Jack's idle, wasteful habits had made his mother very poor. 13. Jack felt sorry to see his mother so full of trouble. 14. Our second son was named George after his godfather. 15. Elf at last became a very clever dog to carry an umbrella in its mouth on a wet day. 16. Was he not a noble animal? 17. Before the Diváli holidays, Márvádies paint their shops red. 18. The Apennines is called the back-bone of Italy. 19. He is a setting star. 20. You are too wise. 21. My old turban was of green colour. 22. The coat fits me and any more addition to it, will make it too large for me. 23. You are growing fat. 24. Come, my children; be honest in all your dealings and kind and loving to each other. 25. I have made you joint heirs of my garden.

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## LESSON IX.

### Kinds of Adverbs.

1. Simple adverbs.
2. Adjectives used as adverbs.
3. Nouns, pronouns or gerunds with a case-termination.
4. Nouns, pronouns or gerunds with a post-position.
5. Reduplicatives.
6. Present participles.
7. Past participles.—

Of time :

१. **दररोज** कांहीं तरी नवें शिकावें. (accu.)
Something new should be learnt every day.

२. **दिवसास** निजल्यानें प्रकृति बिघडत्ये. (dative.)
Sleeping during the daytime causes indisposition.

३. **सूर्योदयाला** आपणास घांटीपार झालें पाहिजे. (dative.)
We must cross the hill by sunrise.

४. तुला **महिन्याला** २५ रुपये मिळतील. (dative.)
You will get 25 rupees a month.

५. **आजच्यानें** काय झालें? Is to-day's the last occasion?

५. कांहीं **दिवसांनीं** तो बरा होईल. (instrumental.)
He will recover after some days.

६. मी **दिवसाचा** निजतों व **रात्रीचा** अभ्यास करतों. (genitive.)
I sleep in the day and study at night.

७. **सूर्यास्तानंतर** आमचीं गुरें घरीं येतात. (post-position.)
Our cattle come home after sunset.

८. आम्ही **कधीं कधीं** फिरावयास जातों. (reduplicative.)
Sometimes we go out for a walk.

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९. आम्हीं तुमचा चाकर **चोरी करतांना** पाहिला.
We saw your servant commit theft.

१०. तुमचा चाकर **चोरी करून** पळाला. ( past-parti. )
Having committed a theft your servant disappeared.

Of place :—

१. आज तो **चार कोस** चालला. ( accu. to measure time. )
He walked four miles to-day.

२. माझा भाऊ काल **पुण्यास** गेला; तो **पुण्याला** चार दिवस राहील.
My brother went to Poona yesterday; he will stay four days in Poona.

३. तुझ्या **मनगटाला** काय केंस आले आहेत ? (dative.)
Has the hair grown upon your wrist ? (Have you become an old man.)

४. **पुण्याहून** मुंबईस जाणें अलीकडे अगदीं सोपें झालें आहे.
It has recently become quite easy to go from Poona to Bombay.

५. **पुण्यांत** धान्य स्वस्त मिळतें. ( Locative. )
The grain is cheap in Poona.

६. **मेजावर** पुस्तक ठेव. ( post-position. )
Keep the book on the table.

७. **कोठें कोठें** काल पाऊस पडला. (reduplicative.)
Yesterday it rained here and there.

Of measurement :—

१. माझ्या अंगरख्याला **दोन वार** कापड लागलें. (accu.)
My coat required two yards of cloth.

२. माझ्या बायकोपेक्षां मी **सहा वर्षांनीं** मोठा आहें.
I am older than my wife by six years.

३. बाजीरावानें भिक्षुकांस **ओगराळ्यानें** दक्षणा वांटिली.
Bájiráv gave money to Bráhmins by a ladle.

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Of manner :—

१. तो **जलदी** वाचतो. He reads fast.
२. तो **चांगलें** वाचतो. He reads well.
३. ती **घाईनें** वाचते. She reads in haste.
४. आम्हीं **पायांनीं** चालतों. We walk with feet.
५. त्याचें चित्र **नासल्यानें** तुझें नीट होईल काय ? ( instru. )
Will your picture be bettered by spoiling his?
६. आपल्या **येण्यानें** माझें गरीबाचें काम होईल. (instru.)
My poor man's object will be gained by your presence.
७. या सत्कृत्यास आमच्यानें **द्रव्यद्वारा** मदत करवत नाहीं.
We cannot assist the good cause in money.
८. न्यायाधीशापुढें तो **थरथरां** कांपत होता. (redupli.)
He was trembling fearfully before the Judge.
९. आज मुलें शाळेंतून **धांवत** कां बरें आलीं? (pre. participle.)
Why did the children come running from school to day.
१०. त्या मुलाची **थट्ट करून** तुम्हीं त्याला रडविलें.
You ridiculed the child into,crying.

## Sentences.

१. कांहीं थोडे दिवस ह्या ठिकाणीं काम केल्यावर त्याची प्रकृति बिघडत चालली. २. शेवटीं सन १६७५ त फेब्रुआरीच्या विसाव्या तारखेस त्यानें राजाकडे आपण जातीनें जाऊन आपलें काम खुद्द राजाच्या स्वाधीन केलें. ३. चोहों प्रहरांचें उठलेलें मूल मांडीवर घेऊन बसूं नये. ४. तो रात्रीचा येई. ५. तीं दोघें रात्रीचीं फार वेळ एकांत करीत असत. ६. तूं दररोज रात्रीचा बाहेर कोठें जातोस? ७. तो बोलतांना लागतो. ८. आम्ही जेवीत असतां मुलें वाचीत होतीं. ९. तो आपल्या झालेल्या धड्यांची वारंवार उजळणी करितो. १०. हीं झाडें पांच सात वर्षांनीं लागास येतात. ११. साठ वर्षांनीं सुंठ फुलली. १२. साठ वर्षांनीं कपिलाषष्ठी एकदां येते. १३. खेळ संपून आम्ही घरींच आलों. १४. मुलें अभ्यास करीत असतां तेथें चाकरांनीं गडबड मांडली होती.

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1. In the days of king Alfred, there lived a poor widow. 2. One day Robert's father saw him playing with some bad boys. 3. He had observed for some time a change for the worse in his son. 4. In the evening he brought from the garden six beautiful apples. 5. You must lay them aside for a few days. 6. Eight days afterwards he asked his son to open the door of the room. 7. At last they awoke the lion. 8. He was just going to kill the little thing. 9. At the end of three years Jack thought to try his luck once more. 10. So one morning up he climbed.

१. ह्या कामांत मी आपल्याच बुद्धीवर अगर शक्तीवर भरवसा ठेवूं नये. २. इ० स० १६७१ ह्या सालीं म्याथ्यू हेलास मुख्य कोर्टाच्या मुख्य न्यायाधीशाच्या जाग्यावर सरकारानें नेमिलें. ३. ह्या इच्छेपासून जगांत उत्तम प्रकारचीं कार्यें होतात. ४. आपण आज कोठून आलां? ५. मुंबईस आपला किती दिवस राहण्याचा बेत आहे? ६. रयतलोक आपले प्रतिनिधि पार्लमेंट सभेमध्यें पाठवितात. ७. इतर ठिकाणीं रहाणाऱ्या लोकांत ही चाल फार आढळत नाहीं. ८. शहरोशहरीं सरकारानें जाहीरनामे लावले आहेत. ९. सरवदे लोक गांवोगांव बारा महिने भीक मागत हिंडून निर्वाह करितात.

1. The lazy fellow at once mounted on the back of the cow. 2. He rode astride on his way to the village. 3. The butcher was looking at the cow. 4. Then jumping down from the back of the cow he took the beans from the butcher. 5. He ran with all speed to his mother to show her the beautiful beans. 6. I want you to learn a lesson from these apples. 7. One day a lion was lying asleep in a forest, while some mice were playing about him. 8. The mouse went running to its hole. 9. A boy was many years ago rambling in a forest of America. 10. In spite of all his mother's remonstrance,

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Jack made up his mind to climb the bean-stalk again. 11. In the morning, Jack, seeing him still asleep, crept out of his hiding place. 12. He soon found his way to the bean-stalk. 13. They lived for several months in great comfort. 14. Jack now peeped out of his hiding place. 15. After counting his treasure over and over again, the giant at length dropped off to sleep.

१. मोत्यें वजनावर व पाण्यावर विकतात. २. तिला शेरभर दाणा व दोन पैसे मजूरी दे. ३. येंवें येंवें तळें सांचे. ४. पै पै करतां रुपया होतो. ५. हळू हळू आपला शहाणपणा आतां वाढत चालला. ६. बहुतांशीं तो एव्हांना चार पांच कोस गेला असावा. ७. त्यानें आपल्या जिवापाड बरें काम केलें आहे. ८. जातेवेळीं पाहिल्यानें तूं मामाच्या घरीं जा. ९. त्या ठिकाणीं फार बोलत बसूं नको. १०. या मात्रेमध्यें अंशतः सोनें असून, इतर द्रव्येंही कांहीं प्रमाणानें आहेत.

1. My friend Joshi is somewhat better now in Poona. 2. The old buildings are much superior in strength and durability to the new ones. 3. One day Jane was very busily engaged with her beautiful doll. 4. My dolls and picture-books are all old and torn. 5. His watch has entirely gone out of order. 6. The government school building in Bombay was thoroughly repaired two years ago by the Public Works Department. 7. The population of the city of Bombay is increasing every year by thousands. 8. The cholera, this year, carried off the people in this Presidency by hundreds every day. 9. She seems scarcely to think of her own wants but to be only anxious for her young ones. 10. The fact of the people feeling want of such an institution as widow-marriage is proved by the attainment of its gradual success to a certain extent.

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१. प्रामाणिकपणानें, विचारानें आणि दृढ निश्चयानें न्याय केला पाहिजे. २. न्यायाधीशाच्या नात्यानें पाहिलें असतां हा पुरुष मोठा गंभीर, क्षमाशील, आणि दयाळू असा होता. ३. भेजवानी द्यावयाची झाल्यास तो गरीब लोकांस देत असे. ४. तो स्वतां त्यांच्या मंडळींत बसून त्यांबरोबर भोजन करीत असे. ५. तो आपल्या सर्व प्राप्तीचा दशांश गरीबांस देण्याकरितां निराळा काढून ठेवीत असे. ६. तो न्यायाधीश झाल्यानंतर, त्याला पगाराखेरीज फीचा पैसा मिळे. ७. इतक्यांत तीं नवराबायको आपणाशींच विचार करीत बसलीं. ८. कांहीं राक्षसांच्या अंगीं क्रूरपणा अगदीं नसतो, मनुष्यमात्रावर शक्त्यनुसार उपकार करण्याविषयीं ते उद्युक्त असतात. ९. तें ऐकून जानु उठून गेला. १०. आपल्या मागें आपलें नांव ठेवण्याच्या इच्छेनें कितीएक मनुष्यें आपल्या सामर्थ्यानुरूप अनेक प्रकारचीं कामें करून आपलें नांव राखण्याचा प्रयत्न करितात. ११. मनुष्याच्या अंगीं ही इच्छा वास्तवीक पहातां फार चांगली आहे.

1. She spoke to Jack with tears in her eyes. 2. She let him set out with the cow. 3. With these words, he shut the door of the room. 4. Some mice began to amuse themselves by running over a lion. 5. Starting up, the lion laid his paw upon one little mouse. 6. The lion smiled at the thought of such a little animal ever being of use to him. 7. So the saucy girl set out, taking with her the best silver cup in the house. 8. So he walked in, grumbling at every step. 9. Jack lay trembling from head to foot in his hiding place. 10. On reaching the cottage door, he was grieved to find his mother very ill. 11. The white bear roams about in search of food, swimming from one ice-block to another with the greatest ease. 12. With his thick, shaggy coat to protect him from the cold, he does not mind the ice.

## LESSON X.

### Complex Sentence.

A complex sentence is one in which, a noun, an adjective, or an adverb is itself a sentence.

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1. A noun sentence may be the subject of a verb, as:—

म्हातारपणीं त्याचे मुलगे वारले हें फार वाईट झालें. It was bad that he lost his sons in his old age.

2. It may stand as the object of a transitive verb, as:—

मी उद्यां जाईन म्हणून तो बोलला.

He said he would go to-morrow.

3. It may stand in apposition to a noun, as:—

त्यानें चोरी केली आहे ही गोष्ट अद्याप कोणास माहीत नाहीं.

Nobody yet knows that he has committed a theft.

4. It may stand in place of a noun which adds to the subject through the verb, as:—

कालच्या मारामारीचें कारण असें होतें कीं त्या मारवाड्याला त्या मनुष्यानें आरंभीं शिव्या दिल्या होत्या.

The cause of yesterday's assault was that the Márwádi was abused in the beginning by that man.

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*Note*:—1. When the subordinate sentence precedes the principle one, the conjunction म्हणून, हें, असें or any other pronominal word is used after it, but when it follows, it begins with कीं. The particle म्हणून, हें, असें, कीं, &c. or any other representative noun accompanying it, can best be rendered by 'that', in English and like it, is optional in a short colloquial sentence.

*Note*.—2. The narrative form of speech which is very common in English is never used in Maráthi. Direct construction is the only one known to the Maráthás. In this construction the words of the speaker are reported without any change, as:—1. He said he would go to Poona to-morrow=तो म्हणाला मी उद्यां पुण्यास जाईन. 2. You said you would give me your book=तूं म्हणालास मी आपलें पुस्तक तुला देईन. 3. I said that you should help her to-day=मी म्हणालों तूं तिला आज मदत कर. 4. She said that her servant had been running after the thief the whole day=माझा चाकर सर्व दिवसभर त्या चोरामागून धावत होता असें तीं म्हणाली. 5. My master asked me if I learnt my lesson yesterday. तूं काल आपला धडा शिकलास का असें माझ्या गुरूजींनीं मला विचारिलें.

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*Note.*—8. The student should carefully mark that the reflexive pronoun आपण is used in place of personal pronouns in English, as:—He said that he wrote his exercise—तो म्हणाला मी आपला धडा लिहिला. I told you to write your exercise—मी तुम्हाला सांगितलें कीं, तुम्हीं आपला धडा लिहा. They went to their houses—ते आपल्या घरीं गेले.

*Note.*—4. In a sentence there may be more than one noun sentence and in a noun sentence there may be another noun sentence and so on.

१. हें फार वाईट झालें कीं म्हातारपणीं त्याचे मुलगे वारले. २. तो बोलला कीं मी उद्यां जाईन. ३. ही गोष्ट अद्याप कोणास माहित नाहीं कीं त्यानें चोरी केली आहे. ४. त्या मनुष्यानें मारवाड्याला पाहिल्यानें शिव्या दिल्या, हें कालच्या मारामारीचें कारण होतें. ५. तो असें बोलला हें मला ठाऊक नाहीं. ६. तो काय म्हणाला तें मला माहित आहे. ७. मला ठाऊक नाहीं कीं तूं इतक्यांत जेवून उठशील. ८. तो बोलला मी उद्यां येईन. ९. लोक बोलतात आपण त्याला जिवें मारूं. १०. शिपायानें सांगितलें कीं मुलें शाळेंतून मघाच गेलीं. १०. शिपायानें असें सांगितलें कीं, &c. १०. शिपायानें अशी गोष्ट सांगितली कीं &c. १०. शिपायानें सांगितलें, &c. ११. मुलांनीं खोटें बोलूं नये असें गुरूजी म्हणाले. ११. मुलांनीं खोटें बोलूं नये म्हणून, &c. ११. मुलांनीं खोटें बोलूं नये हें, &c. १२. बाबा! मेणबत्तीच्या मेणाप्रमाणें ह्या गोळीचें मेण कां जळत नाहीं हें मला सांगा. १३. हें पहा, मेण वितळलें. १४. ह्यावरून मेण वितळण्याला व त्याची वाफ होण्याला सारखी उष्णता लागत नाहीं, कमजास्त लागते असें दिसतें. १५. मेणबत्तीच्या मेणाची वाफ कशी होते, तें कोणास बरें सांगतां येईल? १६. असें कां झालें हें मला समजत नाहीं. १७. तुम्ही आतां एक घळभर देखील दिव्याची ज्योत राहिली नाहीं हें पाहिलें. १८. वाटोळी ज्योत करण्याची कांहीं रीति आहे काय, असा प्रश्न त्या मुलानें बापास केला. १९. खालचें वितुळलेलें मेण ज्योतींत कशानें जातें हा एक मुलांना गहन प्रश्न झाला. २०. तुम्ही मला तेलाची वाफ कशी होते तें सांगाल? २१. असें कां झालें हें मला समजत नाहीं. २२. तुम्ही म्हणालां होतां कीं ज्योतीचें तेज व तिच्या आंतील पोकळी ह्याविषयीं मी तुला सांगेन. २३. मधल्या आंगची वाफ जळत नाहीं अशी माझी पक्की खात्री झाली. २४. अगदीं साधी आणि नेहमीं वापरण्यांत येणारीं असलीं देखील हत्यारें तयार करण्यास चातुर्य व श्रम किती लागतात ह्याचा विशेष विचार लोक करीत नाहींत. २५. श्रम न पडतां व विशेष खर्च न लागतां आपणास सुरी मिळणें हें कशानें होतें? २६. आतां वर सांगितलेल्ली गोष्ट मनांत धरून दोन हातांखेरीज दुसरें साधन नसतां सुरी कशी मिळवी याचा विचार



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करूं या. २७. हें एवढा वेळपर्यंत माझ्या मनांत आलें नाहीं हें मला मोठें नवल वाटतें. २८. 'जलौघ' तक्के चिरण्याचें काम करीत असे ह्मणून तुह्मी बोललां. २९. तें कसें करीत असे तें सांगा बरें ? ३०. त्यानें कशाला जातोस ह्मणून विचारिलें तें मी ऐकिलें असें जानू ह्मणत होता. ३१. ह्यांनीं पूर्वी सांगितलें कीं त्याच्या पाठीवर एक रिकामी पेटी ठेवून तींत जानू आपली हत्यारांची पेटी ठेवून बसला. ३२. तें सारें खरें आहे अशी माझी खातरी आतां झाली. ३३. दामू ह्मणतो कीं अंमळ विचार करून मारुत ह्मणजे काय हें सुचतें किंवा काय तें पहातों. ३४. तुझें नांव काय असें त्यानें मला विचारिलें.

1. I am sure that I served him all the better for his kindness. 2. I wonder how he would like to work hard all day. 3. My master should remember that he, too, has a master. 4. I wish my master would treat me more kindly. 5. He should find that I would work all the better the rest of my days. 6. 'George,' said he sternly to his son, "who has done this? 7. Did George answer, "I don't know father?" 8. "Father," said he "I can't tell a lie. I did it." 9. Let each one try like George to say, "I can't tell a lie." 10. In killing two birds at a shot, his son would boast that he had killed a couple of dozen. 11. One day this boy said to his father that he had seen a big rat as big as an ox. 12. I don't think the rat was bigger than a sheep. 13. It was in vain, that Mrs. Grant tried to make her children see, that she could not help selling the lamb. 14. I know I shall have a wretched day. 15. See, how many pleasant things there are left to enjoy. 16. I see you are a good sunshine maker. 17. Each of the two boys wished that the other would give way. 18. "Who is there" asked Henry in surprise. 19. "Who is there" replied the echo. 20. Henry could not see who was speaking from the wood. 21. Henry told his father, that a boy hidden in

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the wood had called him bad names. 22. The children thought that the bear was a big dog. 23. Their mother hardly knew what she should do. 24. But the youngest boy, with a look of great delight, cried, "Mother, we are playing at soldiers." 25. Boys! you do not know what you lose by being idle now. 26. The people found by certain marks upon his skin, that the poor bear was no enemy but the old friend of their own school days. 27. In the day-time the broken waves show where there are hidden rocks. 28. The keeper knew that he could not reach the light-house. 29. He feared that ships might be driven on the rocks. 30. She knew that this had to be done at sunset. 31. She found that she could not reach the lamp. 32. The white bear knows that this is a likely place for a seal to pop its head.

## LESSON XI.

### Adjective Sentence.

1. In an adjective sentence, there is a relative pronoun mentioned or understood, referring to a noun or a pronoun in the principal sentence. The adjective sentence may refer to 1. the subject, 2. the object, 3. a noun in any case, 4. a noun which stands as the predicate, as:—

१. ज्या आईनें आपल्या मुलांस ममताळू व नम्र होण्यास शिकविलें होतें, त्या आईनें त्या गरीब भुकेलेल्या लंगड्या कुत्र्यास हांकून दिलें नाहीं. The mother who had taught her children to be kind and gentle, did not turn the poor, hungry, lame dog away.

२. जें पुस्तक मी तुह्मांस दाखविलें तें मला काल गुरुजींनीं बक्षीस दिलें. The master presented yesterday to me the book which I showed you.

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३. जे मुलगे त्या कुत्र्याच्या लहान धन्यास त्रास व दुःख देण्याचा यत्न करीत, त्या मुलांस तो कुत्रा त्याच्याजवळ येऊं देत नसे. The dog used to keep away any bad boys who tried to tease or to hurt his young master.

४. माझ्या मामानें जें मला काल चित्र दिलें तें हें आहे. This is the same picture which my uncle gave me yesterday.

2. Maráthi attributive adjectives, consisting of more words than one, are used, unlike those in English, before the nouns which they qualify, as :—He that will not work has no right to eat. जो काम करीत नाहीं त्यास खावयास अधिकार नाहीं.

3. When the adjective sentence does not particularise the noun which it qualifies but is merely a statement made about it, it is proper to omit the relative pronoun, as :—Jack, who had been thinking of the bean-stalk, thought to try his luck once more. जॉक कांहीं दिवसपर्यंत त्या घेवड्याच्या वेलाविषयीं विचार करीत होता, त्यानें आपल्या नशीबाचा ताळा आणखी एकदां पहाण्याचा विचार केला.

4. When the action denoted by the adjective sentence follows in time the one expressed in the principal sentence, the relative pronoun should be translated by a copulative conjunction आणि or व with the proper demonstrative pronoun, as :—He called aloud for a hatchet which was brought to him. मोठ्यानें (ओरडून) त्यानें एक कुऱ्हाड मागितली व ती त्याला आणून दिली.

## Sentences.

१. विस्तवापासून उष्णता निघते ती बर्फांत शिरून त्यास वितुळविते. २. पाण्यांत दोन तोळे खडी साखर टाकिली, ती विरघळून गेली. ३. त्या बर्फाचें जें पाणी झालें त्याची उष्णता स्पर्शास बर्फाइतकीच असते. ४. दोन लांकडें परस्परांवर घांसावीं, तीं उन्हून होतात. ५. यांतून तुला पाहिजे तें पुस्तक तूं घेत जा. ६. ज्याचेपाशीं तूं काल बोलत होतास तो तुझा कोण ? ७. जो

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मनुष्य आपल्या राजाची एकनिष्ठपणें सेवा करितो त्याला स्वराजनिष्ठ असें लोक ह्मणतात. ८. जे लोक सज्जन व समंजस असतात ते स्वराजनिष्ठ असतातच. ९. जे दुर्जन व असमंजस लोक असतात ते बंडें करितात. १०. मग ज्यांत स्वस्थपणा पाहिजे अशा कामांत विघ्नें येतात. ११. ज्याच्या योगानें प्राण्याची शक्ति क्षीण होत जाते त्यास रोग ह्मणतात. १२. ज्या मुलानें तुला मारिलें त्याला पकडून आण. १३. ज्या लोकांमध्यें विद्यावृद्धीसाठीं सरकारानें इतक्या सवलती ठेविल्या आहेत, त्या लोकांचीं मुलें अद्याप शाळांत फारशी आढळत नाहींत. १४. ज्या घरीं हरिचा कर आहे, त्या घरीं हरि चाकर आहे. १५. ज्याचें पाहूं नये तोंड, त्याचे प्रसंगीं धरावे लागतात पाय. १६. ज्याच्या पदरीं दाम त्यास लोक करिती सलाम. १७. ज्याच्या अंगीं कावा, लोक करिती त्याची वाहवा. १८ बसल, तो फसला. १९. करील, तो भरील. २०. ज्याला कर नाहीं, त्याला डर कशास पाहिजे? २१. जो बोलेल तो करील काय? २२. ज्या लोकांनीं आपल्या शौर्याचा डंका दिगंतरीं वाजविला, त्यांनीं आजचा अपमान मूग खाऊन सोसावा काय? २३. ज्याचें नांव ऐकून शत्रूकडील लोक गर्भगलित होत, त्याच्या मुलानें निर्वाहार्थ तमाशामध्यें पोऱ्याचें सोंग घ्यावेंना? २४. अहल्याबाईवर एकामागून एक जे दुःखाचे पर्वत कोसळले ते तिनें प्रजेच्या कल्याणासाठीं गिळून राज्यकारभार चालविला. २५. अहल्याबाई साध्वीचें नांव ज्यास ठाऊक नाहीं, असा मनुष्य विरळा सांपडेल. २६. त्याच्या सभोवतीं जे लोक जमले होते, त्यांपैकीं एकही त्याच्या ओळखीचा नव्हता. २७. जें हत्यार त्या नेभळ्या मनुष्यानें आपल्या बचावासाठीं आपल्या हातांत घेतलें होतें, त्यानेंच त्याच्या शत्रूनें त्याची खोड मोडली. २८. ज्याच्या हातीं ससा तो पारधी. २९. ज्या मुलांना अंकगणित मुळींच येत नाहीं त्यांस बीजगणित शिकविण्यास आरंभ करणें हा वेडेपणा होय. ३०. जो कोणी गडबड करील, त्यास शिक्षा होईल. ३१. बोलेल त्याचें तोंड दिसतें. ३२. बापाला बाबा ह्मणत नाहीं, तो चुलत्यास काका ह्मणतो?

1. There is a beautiful stream of clear water, which runs through the wood away down to the sea. 2. Here, here, he called to the man who turned round and stopped. 3. Take for yourself the best you can pick from the fruit. 4. Never trust one who is known to be sly and selfish. 5. The horse laid back his ears and rubbed his nose against the hand that stroked

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him so kindly. 6. Some little boys who stood near, cried out Hurrah ! 7. I had a kind master who gave me plenty of food. 8. Any man who gave a horse such a heavy load to draw, deserved to be put in jail. 9. My master should remember that he, too, has a master whose eye is ever on him and who cares for all the creatures He has made. 10. There was once a little boy whose name was George. 11. He tried his axe upon nearly every thing that came in his way. 12. Boys are often tempted to speak what is not the truth. 13. There was once a little girl who had had a doll of which she became tired. 14. Then some one gave the little girl a new and beautiful doll with which she played all day. 15. Uncle John told her another story about a little girl who had two dolls, but who would not lend one of them to her little sister. 16. Shetland pony is a very small kind of horse, which comes from Shetland, a group of islands on the north of Scotland. 17. There are few trees, and no woods such as we have with us. 18. The side of a house, or of a stone wall, is all the shelter they get. 19. The ponies then live chiefly by eating the drift-weed that is thrown upon the beach. 20. Once a little child who was creeping near a pond fell in. 21. There was once a little boy who had the habit of telling very large stories. 22. This stream is a dangerous one to those who tell large stories. 23. The boy never forgot the lesson his father had taught him. 24. A boy who had got into the habit of telling large stories, one day told his father that he had seen a big rat, as big as an ox. 25. His father took him to swim across a river which he said was dangerous to those who told large stories. 26. At last nothing

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was left that could be sold but the pet lamb. 27. The cry of grief which fell upon the mother's ears was too much for her. 28. The butcher, who had been watching all that went on, was touched in his heart. 29. The butcher told their mother to keep the money he had paid her for it. 30. Cotton is a soft woolly down which grows on a plant. 31. She began to amuse her little brother Willie who was crying. 32. A chicken has a tiny bill and a pair of little legs that can just be seen. 33. A hen will boldly face either man or dog that dares to meddle with her young ones.

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## LESSON XII.

### Adverbial Sentence.

1. Adverbial sentences are of three kinds :—1. relative, 2. causal, and 3. conditional.

(*a*) A relative adverbial word is followed by its demonstrative correlative, yet the first is often omitted as:—

जेथें धूर येतो तेथें अग्नि आहे.

Where there is smoke, there is fire.

गाय दिली तेथें वासरूं दिलेंच.

The calf is, of course, sold there where the cow is sold.

(*b*) The relative and the demonstrative word is sometimes accompanied by a noun.

ज्यावेळीं चोर घरांत शिरले, त्यावेळीं सर्व माणसांस काळझोंप कशी लागली ?

How did the deadly sleep overpower all the members when the robbers entered the house?

(*c*) Sometimes the relative and the correlative are repeated as :— जसा जसा (जसजसा) तूं शिकशील, तसा

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तसा (तसतसा) शहाणा होशील. The more you learn, the wiser will you become.

1. A relative adverbial sentence of place: गांव आहे तेथें झारवडा आहेच. Where there is a village, there is a portion assigned for (महार) *mahars*. (In every family there must be some difference of opinion among the members.) जिकडे मी जाईन तिकडे माझ्या मागून तूं कशास येतोस? Why do you follow me wherever I go? जिकडे जिकडे मला तूं नेशील तिकडे तिकडे मी येईन. Wherever you take me, I shall come.

2.—of time: नाक धरावें तेव्हां तोंड उघडतें. The mouth opens when the nose is held fast. (Every one does a thing when he is compelled to do it.) जों जों मुलाचे लाड करावे तों तों तें फारच शेफरतें. The more you fondle a child, the more puffed up does it become. जेव्हां तूं शाळेंत जाशील तेव्हां आमच्या मुलास आपल्याबराबर घेऊन जा. Take my son with you when you go to school.

3.—of manner: जसें द्यावें तसें घ्यावें. You receive in a manner you give, or kind words bring back kind echoes. जशी शेताची कमावणी करशील तसें शेत पिकेल. The field will yield crop in a way you till it. जसा जसा डोंगरावर जाशील तसा तसा वारा अधिक लागेल. The higher you ascend the mountain, the more wind will you have.

4.—Of measure: जितका तो पंडितांमध्यें शहाणा, तितका व्यवहारामध्यें मूर्ख. He is as much a wise man among the Pandits, as he is a fool in common life.

1. (*a*) An adverbial sentence showing measure is introduced by कीं (that) unless the sentence precedes the principal sentence which always contains असा m. or इतका m. तो इतका रागावला होता कीं, त्याचे ओंठ हालत होते. or त्याचे ओंठ हालत होते, इतका तो रागावला होता. He was so angry that his lips were quivering. ही बाई अशी कृत्या आहे कीं, नवऱ्याचें तिच्या-

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पुढें कांहीं चालत नाहीं or नवऱ्याचें ह्या बाईपुढें कांहीं चालत नाहीं अशी ती कृत्या आहे. The woman is such a termagant that her husband is rendered helpless before her.

(*b*) An adverbial sentence showing cause is generally introduced by either of the words ज्याअर्थी, ज्यापेक्षां, when it comes before the principal sentence, necessarily containing त्याअर्थी, त्यापेक्षां. कां, कारण, अशासाठीं, अशाकरितां, or ह्यासाठीं, with कीं introduces the adverbial sentence when it follows the principal. दिनकर आज शाळेंत गेला नाहीं, कांकीं, कारण कीं, अशासाठीं कीं, or अशाकरितां कीं तो आजारी आहे. Dinkar did not go to school as he is unwell to-day.

(*c*) ह्मणून introduces the principal sentence when it comes after the adverbial sentence as—दिनकर आज आजारी आहे, ह्मणून तो शाळेंत गेला नाहीं. Dinkar is unwell to-day, so he did not go to school.

1. When the subject in the adverbial sentence is the same as that of the principal verb, one of them is omitted as—हें बोलणें ऐकिलें तेव्हां रामानें मागें पाय काढला. When Ràma heard these words, he retreated from there.

*Note*:—In the following sentences, the student will observe that an adverbial sentence not only modifies a word in the principal sentence, but it may do so in any other subordinate sentence whether noun, adjective or adverb.

## Sentences.

१. हे शब्द ऐकिले तेव्हां त्या तुर्क मनुष्यानें त्या तरण्या मनुष्याच्या तोंडाकडे पुन्हां पाहिलें. २. त्या तुर्काचें व नाखव्याचें बोलणें चाललें होतें तेव्हां तो तरणा मनुष्य खिन्न मुद्रेनें खालीं पहात होता. ३. त्यानें एकाएकीं वर मान उचलली इतक्यांत तो तुर्कच त्याच्यापुढें दृष्टीस पडला. ४. त्याला पाहून ओळखिलें ह्मणून त्यानें त्याला अहंमदा, ह्मणून हांक मारिली. ५. तो तुर्कही क्षणभर त्याच्या तोंडाकडे पहात उभा राहिला तों अहंमदानें त्यास मिठी मारिली. ६. फार दिवस दूर गेलेला मुलगा दैवगत्या अकस्मात् दृष्टीस पडला

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ह्मणजे पितापुत्रांस जसा आनंद होतो तसा त्या उभयतांस झाला. ७. ज्याअर्थी फ्रान्सिस्कोच्या मुलानें केलेले उपकार अहंमद स्मरत होता, त्याअर्थी त्याचें त्याजवर विलक्षण प्रेमही होतें ह्यामुळें तो ह्या प्रसंगीं त्याजबरोबर अनेक प्रकारच्या गोष्टी बोलला. ८. त्या सर्व गोष्टी आतां येथें सांगतां येत नाहींत, कांकीं, प्रस्तुत लेखाचा विस्तार फार वाढेल. ९. यानंतर अहंमदास जेव्हां असें समजलें कीं, विकण्याकरितां उभे केलेल्या लोकांमध्यें फ्रान्सिस्कोही आहे, तेव्हां एक क्षणभर त्यास अत्यंत वाईट वाटल्यामुळें पदरानें आपलें तोंड झांकलें. १०. जेव्हां तो देहभानावर आला तेव्हां ह्मणाला, हे ईश्वरा, माझा पुरातन आश्रयदाता जो हा फ्रान्सिस्को तो असल्या दुःखांत पडला असतां त्याची सुटका माझ्या हातून व्हावी असा योग घडवून त्वां आणिला तेणेंकरून मी फार धन्य झालों. ११. नंतर ज्या ठिकाणीं फ्रान्सिस्कोस विकण्याकरितां उभें केलें होतें तेथें तो मोठ्या जलदीनें गेला. १२. अहंमद तेथें जाऊन पहातो तों फ्रान्सिस्को निराश होत्साता मोठ्या धैर्यानें स्वस्थ उभा राहिला आहे. १३. फ्रान्सिस्कोचे अहंमदावर मोठे उपकार होते ते सर्व अहंमद स्मरत होता ह्मणून फ्रान्सिस्कोस पहातांच अहंमदानें त्याच्या गळ्यास घट्ट मिठी मारली. १४. त्यानंतर त्यानें त्या बापलेंकांच्या बिड्या तोडविल्या, तेव्हां त्या उभयतांस आपल्या खासगत वाड्यांत नेलें. १५. तेथें कोणी नाहींसें झालें ह्मणजे आपणा परस्परांस सुख-समाधानाच्या गोष्टी सांगण्यास बरें पडेल असें त्याच्या मनांत आलें ह्मणून त्यांनीं इतरांस बाहेर जाण्याविषयीं विनंती केली. १६. ज्यामध्यें ख्रिस्ती लोक घरून आणिले आहेत अशा प्रकारचें एखादें गलबत येथें आलें ह्मणजे मी हमेषा गुलामाचे बाजारांत जातों. १७. त्यांतून कांहीं लोकांस स्वातंत्र्य मिळतें, कारण कीं मी त्यांस विकत घेतों. १८. हा जो उद्योग मी करीत आहें तो परमेश्वरास पसंत आहे असें दिसतें, कां तर सर्व मनुष्यांमध्यें प्रिय असे जे तुह्मी त्या तुमच्या उपयोगीं मी पडावा असा त्यानें योग आणिला आहे. १९. ते पिता-पुत्र गलबतावर पोहंचले तों त्यांनीं तुर्कांनीं धरलेलें गलबत व त्यांत पकडलेले सर्व लोक पाहिले. २०. तें गलबत व ते लोक आनंदानें स्वदेशीं निघाले होते, कारण अहंमदानें त्यांना विकत घेऊन त्यांच्या भावी गुलामगिरीपासून त्यांना मुक्त केलें होतें. २१. मी तुझ्या घरीं एवढ्या पहांटे आलों अशासाठीं कीं, तूं मजबरोबर समुद्रकांठीं फिरावयास यावें. २२. एक नवखा मनुष्य रस्त्यानें चालत होता; त्याची मुद्रा व वेष फारच अलौकिक दिसत होतीं, तेणेंकरून पुष्कळ लोक त्याच्या सभोवतीं गोळा झाले होते. २३. त्याच्या चालचर्येवरून तो मोठा थोर व हुशार असावा असें दिसत होतें, ह्यामुळें तो कोणी अडाणी किंवा

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बेडा असेल असे त्यांच्या मनांत येईना. २४. शेवटीं त्या त्यांच्या खुणांवरून त्यास समजलें कीं, आपण कोणीकडून आलों ह्मणून ते आपणास विचारितात. २५. तेथें त्यानें देशभाषा शिकण्याचा इतका कडाक्याचा अभ्यास मांडिला कीं, थोड्या दिवसांत तींत त्याचा चांगला प्रवेश होऊन तो भोंवतालच्या माणसांबरोबर चांगला बोलूं लागला. २६. भूलोकीं येऊन थोडेसे दिवस लोटत आहेत तों इतक्यांत एके दिवशीं शिळोप्याच्या वेळीं तो पाहुणा व त्याचा मित्र सरदार हे दोघे शहरच्या बाहेरून मौजेनें फिरत चालले असतां चोहोंकडून भिंती घातलेल्या एका आवाडाजवळ आले. २७. त्या पाहुण्यानें या आवाडाचा उपयोग काय ह्मणून आपल्या सोबत्यास विचारिलें, तेव्हां सरदारानें उत्तर केलें कीं, ही गांवची स्मशानभूमि आहे. २८. तुह्मीं काय ह्मणतां हें मला समजत नाहीं असें पाहुणा ह्मणाला ह्मणून सरदारास आचंबा पडला. २९. गांवांतलीं मढीं या ठिकाणीं पुरतात असें सरदारानें सांगितलें, तसा पाहुणा अगदीं गोंधळून गेला. ३०. जितका या शहरांत अधिक वास कराल, तितका आपल्यास येथल्या बऱ्या वाईट गोष्टी जास्त समजत जातील. ३१. जसजशी तुह्मी तिला वाईट रीतीनें वागवीत जाल, तसतशी ती अधिक दांडगेपणा करूं लागेल. ३२. कोळसा घांसावा तितका अधिकच काळा निघतो.

1. As long as the bear was able to catch fishes and seals round the ice, he would live. 2. When the ice melted as it drifted to the warm south, the poor bear would perish. 3. The sailors were in a boat near the land when three white bears were seen swimming towards them. 4. As soon as they reached the boat, they put up their paws on the side of the boat. 5. As the sailors had only come with some casks in search of fresh water, they had no guns with them. 6. This, however, did not seem to hurt him much as he was soon swiming about again with his companions. 7. You come to school that you may learn. 8. We should rather stand that we may be better able to see what is going on in the compound below. 9. She was so poor that she had to work hard every day. 10. Ships were sometimes wrecked on the coast

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near her house as there was no light-house to warn sailors of their danger at night. 11. The widow felt glad when the thought flashed through her mind. 12. As long as she lived she lighted her lamp each night and put it at the window. 13. Even in summer the cold is so great that great blocks of ice float about in the sea. 14. The white bear does not mind the cold, for God has given him a coat of thick fur to keep him warm. 15. He enjoys the sharp air, as much as you do the warm sunshine. 16. He never slips on the ice as you do, for the soles of his feet are covered with long hair. 17. He walks softly as if he had a pair of fur-boots on. 18. The bear lives near the sea, for he likes to swim in the water. 19. He roams over the ice till he comes to a place where he sees that the ice is melted. 20. The bear is so quick in diving after a fish that he catches it before it can escape. 21. When he cannot find food on the coast, he goes to some spot where the snow has melted and feeds on berries. 22. The faster he walked, the sooner he would be at home. 23. As he went on his way he heard a cart coming behind him. 24. When it came up to him the driver kindly asked him to jump up beside him. 25. Wherever you may be, whatever you may be doing, never idle or play when you have work to do. 26. When cattle hear the voice of a lion they scour away over the desert like the wind. 27. Jack began to tremble when the giant went about the kitchen looking into every corner and even laying his little finger on the boiler lid beneath which Jack sat trembling in every limb. 28. Jack was so delighted with the music that he longed more for the harp than he had done for the other

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treasures. 29. As the sweet sounds quickly put the giant to sleep, Jack lifted the lid and got out. 30. As he had drunk too much, he was able to reel along, while Jack flew like the wind to the bean-stalk. 31. Just as the giant reached the top of the bean-stalk, Jack cut it close to the root. 32. Jack's mother was pleased when she saw the bean-stalk cut down. 33. When an army camps near a forest, the men have to be on the watch, for tiger sometimes springs out.

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## Lesson XIII.

### Conditional Mood.

The conditional verb differs from the indicative in the 2nd and 3rd persons, present tense: in all other places, conditional verb is to be distinguished by the meaning of the sentence and not by the form of the verb.

#### Present Tense Terminations.

| | | *Singular.* | | | *Plural.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *m.* | *f.* | *n.* | *m.* | *f.* | *n.* |
| Person | १. | तों, तें or त्यें, तें | | | तों——— | | |
| | २. | तास, तीस, तेंस | | | तां——— | | |
| | ३. | ता, ती, | | तें | ते, त्या, तीं. | | |

जर (*if*) and तर (then) are the conditional particles of which the former is often omitted in a sentence.

The present tense indicates that an act had taken place because something else had not happened as, तूं जर त्या झाडांना पाणी घालतास, तर तीं आज मरतीं? If you had watered those trees, would they have perished to-day?

I. The conditional verb takes two compound forms for the present, two for past and two for future.



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1. Present progressive is made up of the present participle in त and the conditional present of असणें and it does not differ from the present except that it refers to acts in progress as, तूं त्या झाडांला पाणी घालीत असतास, तर तीं आज मेलीं नसतीं. If you had been watering those trees, they would not have perished to-day.

2. Present dubitative is formed of the present participle in त and the conditional past* of असणें. It indicates that an act is to take place or will take place in case something else, of which the speaker is not certain does or does not happen as, तो येत असला, तर तूं जा. Go, if he be coming. मी जात असलों, तर तुला नेईन. If I be going, I shall take you.

3. Compound conditional past is the indicative past of the principal verb with the conditional form of असणें and shows that an act did not actually happen, but it would have been better or worse in case it had taken place as, माझ्या आधीं आज बाळा शाळेंत गेला असता, तर त्याला उभें राहावें लागलें नसतें. Had Bálá gone to school before me to-day, he would not have had to stand.

4. Dubitative past is composed of the indicative past and the conditional past of असणें and means that the truth of the consequent clause is dependent upon that of the antecedent which is questionable as, त्यानें चोरी केली असली, तर त्याला चोर झणा. Call him a thief, if he has committed theft.

5. Future conditional is made up of the future participle and the present conditional of असणें and means that the agent might have intended to do a certain thing but he did not do so. तुमचे वडील साल मजकुरीं काशीस जाणार

* The conditional past of असणें is obtained by applying the usual terminations of the past tense as, असलों, असलास, असलेत.

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असते, तर मीही त्यांच्या बरोबर जाणार होतों. If your father had intended to go to Benares this year, I too had a mind to accompany him.

6. Future dubitative requires the future participle and the past conditional of असणें and expresses an uncertainty of the agent's intention to do the act in the future time. तूं आज बाजारांत जाणार असलास, तर मला एक हातमोज्याचा जोड घेऊन ये. Should you be going to the market to-day, bring me a pair of gloves.

7. A conditional uncertainty is expressed by a past participle in the dative case. This participle may have its own subject, object or any other adjuncts attached to it as, साल मजकुरीं आमचे जामात आमच्या घरीं दिपवाळीच्या सणाकरितां पुण्यास येणार असल्यास, त्यांची तुमची सहज भेट होईल. If my son-in-law intends this year to come to our house in Poona for the diváli-holidays, you will very easily see each other.

8. जरी (although) तरी (still) are the adversative conditional particles which express the opposite conclusion to what one may naturally come to from the antecedent as, जरी तूं मला शेकडों रुपये दिले, तरी मी खोटें बोलणार नाहीं. I shall not speak a lie even if you give me hundreds of rupees.

*Note:*—The student will do well to mark in the following sentences what tenses in consequent clauses follow those in the antecedent.

## Sentences.

१. कोणी मनुष्य आपल्या राजाची एकनिष्ठपणें सेवा करीत असल, तर त्याला राजनिष्ठ असें लोक ह्मणतात. २. महाराणी विक्तोरिया हिच्या अमलांत हरएक जुलमापासून व अन्यायापासून आपलें रक्षण होत असेल, तर आपण सर्वांनीं त्या महाराणीवर निष्ठा ठेविली पाहिजे. ३. जे लोक सज्जन व समंजस असतात, त्यांस जरी वाटत असलें कीं, आपल्या देशाच्या राज्यकारभारांत कांहीं गोष्टी उण्या आहेत, तरी ते स्वराजनिष्ठ असतात. ४. जे दुर्जन व असमंजस

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असतात, ते बलिष्ठ होऊन आपल्या राजावर उठून बंड करूं लागले, तर प्रजेची दुर्दशा होते. ५. एका मनुष्याच्या पोटास दररोज दोन आणे लागतात, तर दोन रुपयांत एका मनुष्याचें पोट सोळा दिवस चांगलें भरेल. ६. आपण जर दोन रुपये खर्चून चौघांस दरमहा आठ आठ आण्यांचे दाणे घेऊन दिले, तर ते लोक आपला मोठा उपकार मानतील. ७. याप्रमाणें आपण दोन रुपये खर्च केले, तर चार कुटुंबांतील माणसें रात्रंदिवस आपणास दुवा देत जातील. ८. आपण जर दोन आणे खर्चून दरमहा तशीं सात आठ घरें भाड्यानें घेऊन तशा लोकांस फुकट राहावयास दिलीं, तर ते लोक आपले केवढे उपकार मानतील? ९. आपण खेडे गांवांतील गरीब मुलाची दोन आणे फी देण्याकडे दोन रुपये खर्च केले, तर ज्या आईबापांस दरमहा दोन आणे खर्चण्याचें सामर्थ्य नाहीं अशा सोळा मुलांचें चांगलें शिकणें होईल. १०. शहरांतल्या शाळांत लिहिणें, वाचणें व हिशेब करणें वगैरे व्यापारास उपयोगीं पडणारे विषय शिकवितात, तेथें दर मुलास चार आणे जरी खर्चिले, तरी आठ मुलांचें शिकणें चांगल्या तऱ्हेनें होऊन त्यांस कोणताही धंदा करण्याचें सामर्थ्य येईल. ११. दरमहा दोन याप्रमाणें रुपये जमविले, तर वर्षाच्या कांठीं तुझ्याजवळ चोवीस रुपये जमून, ते तुला नकाशे व चित्रें ध्यावयास उपयोगीं पडतील. १२. दोन रुपये दरमहाचे दरमहा त्वां जर संस्कृत पुस्तकें खरेदी करण्याकडे लाविले, तर किती पुस्तकें तुझ्या संग्रहास पडतील बरें? १३. याप्रमाणें त्वां संग्रह केला, तर हीं चित्रें व हीं पुस्तकें तुझ्या जिवांत जीव आहे तोंपर्यंत तुझ्या व तुला ईश्वरानें जर मुलेंबाळें दिलीं, तर त्यांच्या व तुझ्या मित्रांच्या अशीं किती लोकांच्या उपयोगीं पडतील बरें? १४. दरमहा त्वां जर दोन रुपयांचा खाऊ खाल्ला, तर खाशील तेव्हां मात्र घटका अर्धी घटका त्या पदार्थाची गोडी तुझ्या घशांत आहे तेथपर्यंत मात्र तुला सुख होईल. १५. सदरील गोष्टी जर तुला सुविचाराच्या वाटल्या, तर तूं आपल्या मित्रांस त्या सांगून त्यांसही शहाणें कर. १६. सुगम उपायांनीं जर मुलाचें मन वळवायाजोगें आहे, तर तेच उपाय सुज्ञ आईबापांनीं पहिल्यानें बहुतकरून योजावे हे चांगलें. १७. हीं पांखरें जर अशीं मोठमोठ्यानें आरडून किंवा पंख मोडल्याचें मिष करून मनुष्यांस फसवून दूर न नेतीं, तर त्यांचीं घरटीं सहज मनुष्यांचे दृष्टीस पडतीं. १८. हें तिचें कपट जर मला पूर्वीच कळतें, तर बरें झालें असतें. १९. माझ्या मनांत आणखी एक गोष्ट आली आहे, आज्ञा झाल्यास सांगेन. २०. ती अशी कीं, आपल्या शाळेंत आपल्या प्रांताचा नकाशा आहे तो जर आपण कृपा करून मजपाशीं प्रहर दीड प्रहर द्याल, तर तो घेऊन आणखी एकदां त्या डोंगरावर जाईन ह्मणजे त्या नकाशावरून कोणत्या ठिकाणास काय ह्मणतात हें बहुतेक सारें चांगलें ओळखून काढितां येईल. २१. जर तूं एखादा निरोप

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घेऊन गेला असतास, तर तुझें करणें ठीक झालें असतें. २२. परंतु तूं मौज पहाण्याच्याच हेतूनें गेला होतास, म्हणून कोठें कोठें काय काय मौज आहे त्याकडे चित्त दिलें असतें, तर तें काम शहाणपणाचें झालें असतें. २३. भाडेकरी व खलाशी लोक बहुत देश व बहुत मोठमोठीं विख्यात शहरें जरी पहातात, तरी त्यांस तेथील कांहीं वाण्यांचीं व तांबोळ्यांचीं दुकानें जेथें त्यांस शिधा व पानतंबाखू घ्यावयास जावें लागतें तीं व त्या जिनसांचा भाव, हीं खेरीजकरून दुसरें कांहींच माहीत नसतें. २४. जो शोधक व शहाणा आहे तो चार कोश जरी हिंडला, तसे तितक्यांतच लोकांस उपयुक्त अशा कांहींतरी गोष्टीचा शोध करितोच करितो. २५. आपण ह्या ठिकाणीं राहिलों तर, आत्मसंयमन होणार नाहीं. २६. तूं येत नसलास, तर मी जातों. २७. फराळाच्या वेळेस हरीच्या बापानें त्यास सांगितलें कीं, पाऊस पडला नाहीं, तर जेवणाचे पूर्वी करण्या तडूवर बसवून तुला खचित बाहेर नेईन. २८. खालच्या अंगणांतील फरसावर पावसाचे कांहीं मोठमोठे थेंब पडले हें पाहून हरी दचकला, तरी नेमलेल्या वेळेस त्यानें आंगरखा पागोटें घालून, टोपी पांघरून घोडें केव्हां येईल याची वाट पहात आपल्या चाबकाशीं खेळत, ओसरीवर उभा राहिला. २९. पाऊस आलाच तर एकादी सर येईल. ३०. मी इतकेंच सांगतों कीं, तूं आज जर बाहेर गेलास, तर तुझे आईस बरें न वाटतां मलाही आज तुझे जाणें अनुचित दिसेल. ३१. आणखी एक पोळी म्या खाल्ली, तर भुकेहून अधिक होईल. ३२. वल्गना केली तर, केलेले उपकार व्यर्थ होतात. ३३. जरी मी आपली आशा व मर्जी मोडून कितीएक गोष्टी केल्या, तरी हा दिवस मला सुखावह गेला. ३४. गाजराची पुंगी वाजली, तर बरेंच झालें, नाहींतर खाऊन टाकावी. ३५. जरी तूं कितीही प्रतिपादन केलेंस, तरी कावळा तो कावळा आणि (नि) कोकिळा ती कोकिळा.

1. You may have this plum if you like, for it is mine to give ; but if I had given you what was not mine, I should have been stealing. 2. Poor as I am, I should not like to lose my good name. 3. Had you used kind and gentle words, you would have had kind and gentle words in return. 4. He shall have it, though it were my last penny. 5. I wish I had a doll. 6. I think if you would be kind to your little sister, she would be kind to you and there would be no dog in the manger at all. 7. If he killed two birds at a shot, he would boast that he had killed a couple of dozen. 8. If

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you wish, I will tell you another story. 9. Both might have been saved, if either of them had known how to give way at the right time. 10. If I see him look off his book, I will tell his name to the master. 11. If we watch over our own conduct and always do our own duty, we shall have no time to watch for faults or idleness in others. 12. If he is very hungry, indeed, he is glad to eat even the sea-weed on the shore. 13. She found that, if she worked an hour later each night, she could earn enough to pay for the oil to feed the lamp. 14. If the largest bear had succeeded in getting in, he would either have sunk the boat with his weight or have killed some of the poor sailors. 15. If I had seen you with that parcel in your hand, wasting your time, playing or idling by the way, I should not have asked you to sit in my cart. 16. If the lion is near a village, the dogs bark and the horses and sheep rush about in terror, for they know the voice of the lion. 17. Although the lion seldom leaves his den before evening, yet, when he is hungry, he may even in the daytime be found roaming over the plains. 18. Although I have often told you that the company of bad children will make you bad, yet you do not listen to me. 19. If you keep company with bad boys, you will soon be like them. 20. Robert learned that if he played with wicked children, he should soon be like them. 21. Although the tiger is very handsome with his beautiful striped skin, he is more fierce and cruel than any other creature that lives in the forest. 22. When the tiger is hunted, if he is near a river, he will plunge into it at once. 23. Jack felt sorry to see his mother so full of trouble and said that if she would trust him to drive the cow to the next village, he

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would sell her and make a good bargain. 24. As I am a fairy, if you fail to keep your word, you will be punished by death. 25. The giant at length said he would not kill you, if she would promise never to tell your father's story to you. 26. You may drink out of the silver cup I have brought with me if you like. 27. Please, come here this evening if you can, to talk the matter over. 28. If 24 prisoners, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ days of $12\frac{1}{2}$ hours long, can dig a trench 139.75 yards long, $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards wide and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards deep; what length of trench will 9 prisoners dig in $4\frac{1}{2}$ days of $9\frac{2}{3}$ hours long, the trench being $4\frac{7}{8}$ yards wide and $3\frac{1}{3}$ yards deep? 29. The master said that he could not have seen any one else if he had been looking on his own book. 30. If the monks were without dogs, they could never find a traveller who is burried deep in the snow. 31. If we come late to school, we disturb our teacher and the class. 32. If you are late at school, you will be late elsewhere also. 33. Mother and I knelt down and prayed that I might understand how wicked it would be to bear false witness against a neighbour and that God would help me to tell the truth if I had to go to court to-morrow. 34. If I were on trial for my life to day and innocent of the charge, I would pray God to give me such a witness as this child. 35. If I get up about ten minutes before seven, I shall be down in plenty of time ready to start with my friends.

## LESSON XIV.

### Compound Sentence.

1. A compound sentence is one which is made up of two or more sentences connected with each other

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co-ordinately by conjunctions वारा आला आणि पाऊस गेला. The wind flew and the rain disappeared.

2. There are three kinds of conjunctions:—

(1.) Those which join similar sentences are called copulative as, आणि, व, and आणखी, (आणिक) and more.

(2.) Those which separate the meaning of sentences which make up the compound sentences are called disjunctive as, अथवा, वा, किंवा, अगर, (कीं) (का) or.

(3.) Those which express two contrary propositions are called adversative as, पण, परंतु.

१. माझ्या आईनें तुला एक दिडकी दिली आणखी माझ्यापाशीं तूं काय मागतोस? My mother gave (has given) you a *paisá* and what more do you ask of me?

२. तूं जा अथवा हरीला जाऊं दे. Go yourself or let Hari go. आतां येथून चालता होतोस किंवा (कीं) (का) मी तुला बाहेर काढून लाऊं? Do you now yourself leave this place or I should turn you out?

३. तूं सर्वांस मिठाई वांटिलीस पण मला मुळींच मिळाली नाहीं. You distributed sweat-meat among all, but I did not receive a bit.

## Sentences.

एके दिवशीं अकबर बादशहानें आपल्या बिरबलास विचारिलें कीं, देव मोठा कीं भाव मोठा, त्यानें एकदम 'भाव' मोठा, असें उत्तर दिलें, परंतु तें बादशहास पसंत पडलें नाहीं. आणि नाहीं; अल्ला मोठा, असें बादशहा बोलून गेला. इतक्यांत त्यांचें लक्ष्य दुसऱ्या कांहीं गोष्टीकडे लागून तें संभाषण तितकेंच बंद पडलें.

कांहीं दिवस लोटल्यानंतर त्या शहराजवळच्या एका टेंकडीवर एक फकीर व पीर, लोकांच्या पहाण्यांत आले. तेथें एका शालीच्या खालीं एक कांहीं झांकलेलें होतें, त्यास तो फकीर, पीर झणत असे; आणि हा पीर, फार जुनाट, आजपर्यंत कोणाच्या नजरेस आला नाहीं व तो माझ्या स्वप्नामध्यें येऊन मला त्यानें साक्षात्कार दिला, आणि केवळ लोककल्याणार्थ प्रकट झाला आहे, अशी

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त्याची कथा तो फकीर, लोकांमध्यें प्रसिद्धपणें सांगे. लोकांच्या हितानहिताचा तो पीरप्रसादानेंच भविष्यवादही करीत असे व त्याबद्दल तो येणाऱ्या भाविक-जनांपासून यत्किंचितही कांहीं ग्रहण करीत नसे, त्यामुळें तो बोले व भविष्य कथन करी त्यावर लोकांचा अधिकाधिक भरंवसा बसत गेला. कालगतीनें त्या फकीराची व त्याच्या पीराची शहरोंशहरीं व गांवोगांवीं इतकी ख्याति झाली कीं, लोकांच्या तोंडीं बसतां उठतां, खातां पितां, पीर फकीराशिवाय विषयच नाहींसा झाला. शेवटीं बादशहाच्याही कानीं अनेक वेळां परोपकारानें त्यांच्या कथा आल्या, पण त्याच्याकडे त्यानें फारसें लक्ष्य पोंचविलें नाहीं. एके दिवशीं खुद्द बेगमसाहेबांनीं पीरदर्शनास जाण्याविषयी आग्रह धरिला. भाविक लोकांची गर्दी व तोबा पाहून बेगमसाहेब व सर्व जनानखाना अगदीं लीन होऊन तन्मय झाला आणि बादशहास खतां अनुभव घेणें भाग पाडलें, कारण काना डोळ्यां-मध्यें अंतर असतें.

बादशहानें हा आपला विचार बिरबलास कळविला. बिरबलानें बादशहास सुचविलें कीं, आपणास त्या फकीर पिराचा खरेपणा पहाणें असेल, तर आपण त्रिवर्गोशिवाय भेटीच्या वेळीं तेथें कोणीं असूं नये, अशी तजवीज ठेविली पाहिजे, आणि हा विचार बादशहासही रुचला. फकीर तेजःपुंज आहे, तो येणाऱ्या भक्तजनांशीं मित व संदिग्ध भाषण करितो, आबालवृद्धांशीं व राजापासून रंकापर्यंत सर्वांशीं त्याची वर्तणुक सारखी असते, आणि ती अगदीं निरिच्छ आहे, असें पाहून अकबरही मोहित झाला. त्यानें आपलीमनोवृत्ति तशी झाली हें दर्शविलें नाहीं, तरी त्याच्या चतुर बिरबलानें सरकारच्या मुद्रेवरून त्यांचें अंतर्याम जाणलें. आंत पीर कसा आहे, हें पहाण्याच्या हेतूनें शालजोडी दूर करण्यास सांगितलें व भ्रमाचा भोपळा फोडला. शालजोडीखालीं रस्त्यावरील फाटका जोडा होता, हें पाहून बादशहास विस्मय वाटला. 'भावेन देवं.' या म्हणीनें त्यांच्या विस्मयाचें बिरबलानें निरसन केलें. सदरील फकीर व पीर बिरबलानें बादशहास आपलें म्हणणें खरें करून दाखविण्याकरितां मुद्दाम तयार केले होते हें वाचकांच्या सहज लक्ष्यांत आलें असेल.

Shivâji, the great founder of Marâthâ power, was born at the fort of Shivaneri in the year 1627 A. D., the year of the death of Jahângir and accession of Shâh Jahân. He belonged to a respectable family of Râjput descent named Bhonsle. His father was Shâhâji who was at first an officer under Malik Ambar of Aham-

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madnagar and afterwards entered the army of the king of Bijápur and fought for Bijâpur against Mohobat Khân and the army of Shâh Jahân.

A curious story showing the superstitious character of the Maráthá people of that time was told of Shaháji. It was said, a goddess appeared to him and predicted that one of his family would become a king and would restore Hindu customs, protect Brâhmans and kine and be the first of a line of 27 rulers of the land.

Shivâji was early taught all that it was considered necessary for a Maráthâ chieftain to know, but he never could write his name. He was brought up a zealous Hindu, thoroughly versed in the mythological and legendary stories current among his countrymen. His hatred of the Mohomedans prepared him for that life of intense hostility to Aurangzeb which he led. From his boyhood he seems to have planned his after career and he was but nineteen years of age when he seized the hill-fort of Tornâ, 20 miles S. W. of Poona (Punen). He found a large treasure in the ruins near this fort which he spent in building another which he called Râjagad.

His advance was rapid. He obtained possession of Sinvhagad, Supen, and Purandhar. Meanwhile, he tried every art to deceive the Bijápur authorities who probably thought they could crush him whenever they pleased. The suspicions of Mahamad Adil Shah being at length roused by the acts of open violence to which Shivâji proceeded, he sent for Shahâji and built him up in a stone dungeon, leaving only a small aperture which was to be closed if in a fixed time

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Shivâji did not surrender himself. Shivâji now boldly entered into correspondence with Shah Jahân who, by his artful representations, was induced to forgive Shahâji, admit him into the imperial service and to give Shivâji himself the command of 5,000 horses. By the Emperor's intercession Shahâji's life was saved, but he remained a prisoner for four years.

The complete victory which Shivâji gained over the formidable and much renowned Afzul Khân of Bijápur and his army near Pratápgad encouraged him for future campaigns in the Mohomedan territories, and successes followed one after another and emboldened him to declare himself formally and publicly the Chhatrapati of the land in 1674.

In his appointment of the council of eight ministers (ashtapradhân) to manage the internal administration of his kingdom, he seems to have intended to introduce a parliamentary system of government by and by.

Shiváji died at Rájagad of fever, brought on by a swelling in his knee-joint on the 5th April 1680. He was a daring soldier, a skilful general, and an able statesman. Though the predatory warfare which he carried, necessarily caused sufferings, he was always anxious to mitigate them as far as possible. For the sake of public good he sometimes appeared to be hard-hearted but he was never wantonly cruel and undoubtedly it was his religious zeal that had the effect of infusing into the Marâthâs an intense national enthusiasm which attached to their cause all those Hindu subjects of Delhi, who were discontented with their Mohomedan masters.

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# DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

## LOWER STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL 1892.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 165.]

The prisoner Yelguri, son of Shidowa, is charged with "murder, accompanied with robbery," and pleads "not guilty."

The complainant Madhawrao (No. 2), who is the father of the deceased boy, Bhimapa, deposes that, on the 14th September 1861, his son, who was 16 years old, went to his field, as usual, to look after their cattle, accompanied by his elder brother Yelgurdapa; and that the latter having come home to fetch their dinner, found, on his return to the field, that Bhimapa was missing.

A search was instituted immediately, and on the following day Bhimapa's corpse was found in a hole full of water near the Krishna river, with a rope fastened round the neck, and his silver waist-belt and gold earring were missing.

It was then observed that the prisoner Yelguri was the only person who had left the village, and Andanyapa Patel (No. 6) having questioned him ascertained that he had been to Chimulgi to see his,

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concubine Rami (No. 7). Andanyapa then proceeded to Chimulgi, and discovered from Rami that the prisoner had given her the silver waist ornament always worn by the deceased.

## HIGHER STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL 1892.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 125.]

In this case it appears that Kâsirâm Madhowji was a person of known bad character, in consequence of which the Police of the city of Surat had orders to take his 'hajri' every evening, in order that they might be convinced that he was engaged in no unlawful deed. In conformity with these instructions, on the night of the 21st of November 1854, the Police, as usual, went to his house, to see if he was there. The visit took place shortly before 9 o'clock. On the sepoy from without asking whether Kâsirâm was within, a voice answered in the affirmative. The peon, discovering that the voice was not that of Kâsirâm, obtained admission to the house, and there found Girjâshankar Surâjrâm alone. Thinking it odd that he should be sitting alone in the house of a person of bad character, he was asked where Kâsirâm was gone; to which he answered that he was gone out to perform a call of nature. The answer being suspicious, Girjâshankar was arrested, and a guard set to.



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arrest Kâsirâm whenever he should return. Shortly afterwards Kâsirâm returned, and was arrested. Kâsirâm, on being asked where he had been, gave an unsatisfactory answer; and at this time a person of the name of Kalo Lawji was brought up, intoxicated, who stated that the prisoner had been with him, and had given him toddy, and adulterated sweetmeat, with a view of rendering him intoxicated, when it was his intention to have robbed him of some jewels that were on his person.

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## EXAMINATION OF POLICE AND SALT OFFICERS.

### LOWER STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL 1892.

11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 70.]

At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Kâshinâth Hanuba was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with the theft of gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 259, from the house of Harishankar Bhâskarji, living at Girgaum. The accused entered the complainant's room on the 22nd ultimo, and stole the ornaments from a box. Subsequently he sold the ornaments to Khivji Devraj for Rs. 220. The complainant, on discovering the theft, reported the matter to the Police, who arrested

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the accused on suspicion, on Thursday last, and upon enquiry the Police obtained the ornaments from Khivji, to whom they had been sold. The accused pleaded guilty, and he was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, with hard labour.

## DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

### LOWER STANDARD.

MONDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1892.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

(*To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.*)
[Full Marks 165.]

The prisoners in this case are accused of robbery and receiving stolen property; and it is in evidence that on the date laid in the charge a robbery took place in the village of Abrama, in the territories of His Highness the Gáikwád, at the houses of a hajám named Mulji Ranchhod, where a wedding was being celebrated and a number of guests were collected, and of a neighbour of his, where some of the party were also assembled. Many of the guests were robbed of the clothes and jewels on their persons, but there is nothing to show that personal violence was offered. None of the robbers were recognised, and the evidence that the prisoners at the bar were of this gang consists, in the first place, of the confessions made by them of their guilt to the Joint Police Officer, confirmed in some instances before the Police

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Amaldár and denied in all before the Committing magistrate and this Court. The prisoners all assert that their confessions were extorted from them by violence in the first instance, and those who held to their statements before the Police Amaldár allege that the fear of further violence influenced them in not retracting, as their fellows did.

## HIGHER STANDARD.

MONDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1892.

[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 125.]

The prisoner's admission and the evidence fully establish all these facts, and the question is whether the crime committed by the prisoner can be construed into an attempt to murder, or whether it is only a very serious assault; and the Session Judge is of opinion that there is nothing to show it was the prisoner's intention to murder his wife. The fact of the first blow having been given in such a place as the buttock, when, from his wife's back being turned to him, he might have selected any place he chose on which to hit her, shows it was his intention to inflict suffering, and not to kill; and it does not appear that any one of the wounds was given in a place likely to be fatal, except the last, which, by the account of the witness, was given just as he ran up, and from

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the evidence of the members of the inquest does not appear to have been a severe one.

The woman herself, although during the first excitement of the attack on her she declared that she believed her husband intended to murder her, has several times since then, that is, twice before the Assistant Magistrate and once before the Session Judge, prayed that the prosecution may be abandoned.

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## EXAMINATION OF POLICE AND SALT OFFICERS.

### LOWER STANDARD.

MONDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1892.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 70.]

On Tuesday night the accused went to the room of the prosecutrix, and finding her and her daughter asleep, he stealthily removed the girl's silver necklet, and while trying to remove other ornaments from her she awoke, and seeing the thief standing by her head cried out and aroused her mother and a relative, who was lying asleep in the passage outside. The thief in his fright threw the ornament into a chunam mill close by, but was pursued and eventually arrested and made over to the Police. The accused in defence said that a relative took him into the woman's

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room and had him arrested on the present charge. This relative was some time ago instrumental in convicting him on another charge of theft. The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to a term of rigorous imprisonment for six months.

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## DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

### LOWER STANDARD.

MONDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1893.

[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee).*

[Full Marks 165.]

The prisoner is accused of wilful perjury, and pleads not guilty.

It appears that he made a complaint that a woman named Ningee had received a saree of him in the presence of two persons, Moodkuna and Chunbusia, on condition that if she liked it on further inspection she would buy it for Rs. 6, whereas she would neither give it him back, nor pay for it. This story he confirmed in a deposition made on solemn affirmation before the Turus District Police Officer, and now declares before the Court to be true.

In this deposition he also suggested that she must have hidden the saree in her house, and prayed that it might be searched; and on a search being made, the saree was found buried in her back yard.

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When asked to point out where he had got this saree, however, he could not do so, but said he had bought it of a weaver, who was selling his goods in the streets.

Ningee's story is that she had commissioned the prisoner to get her a saree in Hooblee, and advanced him Rs. 4½ for the purpose, and on his return she went to his house and received it.

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## HIGHER STANDARD.

MONDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1893.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

(*To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.*)
[Full Marks 125.]

The question in this case is one of credibility of the evidence adduced. If that for the prosecution is true, there is no doubt but that the charge is proved. If what has been advanced in the defence is to be relied on, then the prosecution is a gross conspiracy.

Of the value of this evidence, and the probability of its truth, such men as the Assessors who have sat in this case are, beyond all doubt, competent judges. They are all in the daily habit of weighing and deciding on Native evidence. Their examination into the evidence has been searching and critical, and their unanimous conclusion is a verdict of guilty. With that verdict, so arrived at, the Court can find no cause to differ, and a verdict of guilty of the charge of bribery is recorded.

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The following sentence is passed, after expressing the regret of the Court that a man who has arrived at so honourable a position in the public service should have rendered himself subject to the condemnation this day passed on him by competent judges, his own countrymen, and which the Court has felt itself bound to concur in.

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## EXAMINATION OF POLICE AND SALT OFFICERS.

### LOWER STANDARD.

MONDAY, 10TH APRIL, 1893.

[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 70.]

Report from Police Naik in charge Moti Lane station to the Chief Constable, A ward, dated the 21st January 1893.

After compliments :

I beg to report to you the following occurrence :—

On the night of the 20th instant, one Vullee Khan was walking along the Moti Lane. He saw a Buggywala beating some Mahomedan boys who had taken away some hay, and remonstrated with the Buggywala, who then drove away. One Gulam Hussein, who lived in a stable near the spot, on hearing that some children were beaten by a Buggywala, came

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out, and, seeing Vulle Khan, mistook him for the Buggywala. He then struck Vullee Khan on the head with an iron bar which he carried in his hand. The skull fractured and Vullee Khan fell down on the road and died in about half an hour.

## DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

### LOWER STANDARD.

THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1894.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 165.]

The evidence of Khushál, No. 1, Gambhir, No. 2, and Havildár Jaloji, No. 3, proves beyond a doubt that prisoner Kalji did first strike complainant Khushál with his shoes and his open hand, and on being led away by Gambhir, instead of returning to his lines, drew his sword and rushed back at Khushál, making a cut at him as Khushál drew back into the house. There is some difference in the account given of the assault; but considering that there must have been great confusion at the time, that is hardly to be wondered at. It would, perhaps, have been better had the Deputy Magistrate sent up one or two more of the witnesses whose depositions are in the papers forwarded to this Court, but there was no reason for delaying the case further for them. Prisoner's only defence

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is that he was intoxicated, and did not know what he was about. This he has not established; and if he had, it would be no extenuation of the assault.

## HIGHER STANDARD.

THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1894.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.)*
[Full Marks 125.]

Prisoner, in denying that he placed the daftars in the Sutár's house, states that they were stolen from his house, so that he cannot account for how they may have come there. This is preposterous. In the first place, no complaint of any robbery having taken place was ever made by him or on his behalf to the Police Officer, or to any one else; secondly, prisoner has no evidence to prove that any robbery did take place; and lastly, the evidence of his Gumásta (Nálchand) taken for the defence, which was probably intended to aid the assertion as to the robbery, does the contrary, for it proves that the daftars were safe in their usual box until the 11th or 12th Jesht Shudh, when the Gumásta was sent to Junnar, and this was either one or two days previous to their being placed with the Sutárs. Nálchand deposes that on his return he found the box empty, but without any other signs of a robbery having been committed; thus leading more strongly than anything else to

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the conclusion above arrived at, that Máneklál, in the absence of this Gumásta, himself removed the daftars from their usual place to the Sutárs, on hearing of Mr. Arbuthnot's intended visit and its object, which took place at this very time.

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## LOWER STANDARD.

THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1894.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 70.]

On the 19th of August last, the prisoner, who is a Mulki sepoy in the service of Government, and of the establishment of the Mámlatdár of Muddebihál, had, after leaving the Kacheri in company with three others, been drinking 'shindi' at a liquor shop, and they had then gone and seated themselves on an 'ota' or raised seat without the house of one Nilgar Fakirapa, where they were talking. At about 8 P.M. two men passed, and having been challenged by one of the party, gave their names and village, upon which the prisoner said, "To whom are you speaking?" and giving them the grossest abuse, jumped up with his cudgel and struck the deceased a blow on the side of the head, which felled him to the ground, and again struck him on the side when down, and kicked him, inflicting injuries from which he very shortly afterwards expired.

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## LOWER STANDARD.

MONDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1896
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 165.]

NOTIFICATION.

The Magistrate of Dharwar hereby notifies for public information that all persons are prohibited from moving through the streets of the towns and villages of this Zilla between 10 o'clock at night and dawn without a light, and that the Police have been authorised to detain in custody till morning all persons moving about at night who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves.

All persons are further prohibited from carrying arms or any lethal weapons without written authority to do so from the Magistrate, the Assistant Magistrates, the Superintendent of Police, or a District Officer, under penalty of being deprived of such weapons and subjected to fine.

All public meetings, excepting for the celebration of festivals or religious worship, or for the purpose of attending at weddings or funerals, without written permission from one of the officers named above, are prohibited.

Disobedience of these orders will be visited with punishment according to the Regulations.

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## HIGHER STANDARD.

MONDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1896.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular, without assistance, in the handwriting of the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 125.]

The two Railway clerks sent by the Station Master to prove the prisoner's handwriting (on the receipt) asserted that it only resembled his handwriting and that they could not positively affirm that he had written it, and the Station Master alleges that any other members of the establishment whom he might forward would similarly side with the prisoner.

The Court is convinced, from an examination of the receipt and comparison with other documents in the prisoner's hand, that the receipt was passed by him, and the receipt is precisely such a document as would be passed (in English) by a native intending to defraud the payer, as it does not state clearly on what account the money was paid. The date, however, corresponds with the date on which the consignment was entered in the Railway books, and with the entry in the complainant Mahomed Ali's accounts, in which there is an item of Rs. 10-11-6 debited to the Railway as a *surcharge* on bales received from Bombay and paid to the complainant Mahomed Ali.

If this entry had been a *fraudulent* one, and fabricated to injure the prisoner, the item would have been



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assuredly entered as paid to the prisoner Govind Gopal; whereas the complainant is only the agent of his uncle, and the money was accordingly debited as paid to him.

## EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS OF THE POLICE AND SALT DEPARTMENTS.

### LOWER STANDARD.

MONDAY, 13TH APRIL, 1896.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular without assistance.)*
[Full Marks 70.]

Mr. Keshav Lakshman Bhosle, Chief Constable of the Indápur Táluka, on being examined, said: On the night of the 22nd August last I received the report of this murder. After making the prescribed reports to the higher authorities I proceeded to the scene of the crime. The body of the deceased was lying on the road between Gotandi and Nimbgaon Ketki. There was a wound about three inches long on the left side of the neck of the deceased, and it appeared to have been caused by an axe. Besides this there were six wounds on the chest, and they appeared to be stabs, caused by some cutting instrument. The dimensions of the six wounds are mentioned in the inquest held on the body. I held a Panch on the corpse and sent it (body) to the Medical Dispensary at Indápur by Constable Daji Babaji. There was much blood on the spot where the corpse lay.

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# DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

## LOWER STANDARD.

THURSDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1897.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

(*To be translated into Vernacular without assistance.*)
[Full Marks 165.]

It appears that on the 14th day of April last the prisoner went with her children, Kewdya, a boy of about six years old, and Phatoo, a girl of about four years old, to a well near the village in which she lives. She went ostensibly for the purpose of washing clothes. After a time her mother, who happened to go to the place, saw some of the clothes lying by the well, but could not see her daughter. On looking into the well, however, she perceived her sitting along with her two children on the wooden frame work at the bottom. The alarm was immediately given, and all three were rescued by the villagers. As the well was more than twenty feet deep, and contained less than three feet of water, it is marvellous that no one was seriously injured. The children were quite unhurt.

On the 16th of April, *i. e.*, the second day after these occurrences, the case was inquired into by the Police Amaldár. The prisoner confessed that she had rolled her children into the well and leapt in after them, and that she had done this in order that she might put an end to them all.

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## HIGHER STANDARD.

THURSDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1897.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular without assistance.)*
[Full Marks 125.]

In regard to the part taken by prisoner No. 2, there is room for considerable doubt. He is, as was before observed, a being in the lowest stage of ignorance, and doubtless either prisoner No. 3, whose dependant he is, or prisoner No. 1 could have made him sign any paper or do anything they liked. From his admission that he placed his mark to the 'darkhast' and presented it in Court, and afterwards again assisted in procuring the supplementary stamp required by the Munsiff: from the fact, also, of his having received Rs. 40 from prisoner No. 3, while there is only his own assertion to show he gave this money to prisoner No 3, it may be suspected that he was a more willing coadjutor in the preliminary proceedings than he is now ready to admit; but, as it is also quite possible that he may really have been made a tool of without knowing the purpose for which his agency was employed, I give him the benefit of the doubt and acquit him.

The other prisoners have tried hard to prove that prisoner No. 2 was the primary agent of the fraud which they admit has been committed; but it is very plain that no such scheme of villainy could have emanated from, or have been carried out by, him

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alone; and whether he were a subordinate agent or not is quite immaterial to the question of the guilt of innocence of the other prisoners.

## EXAMINATION OF POLICE AND SALT OFFICERS.

### LOWER STANDARD.

THURSDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1897.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

(*To be translated into Vernacular without assistance.*)
[Full Marks 70.]

It appears that the complainant Mathura had gone to the rear of her house, when she saw a struggle between her husband and the accused, a tenant in her house. The accused was seated on the chest of her husband and she interfered and rescued her husband, but as the latter was bleeding she went to call a police sepoy. The accused tried to run away and she ran after him to seize him, when he inflicted on her a wound with something which she could not make out in the dark. She, however, did not let go the accused till a police sepoy came on the scene and arrested him. The accused, in his defence, stated that she fell from a ladder and thus her head was cut. The Magistrate thought that the story about the fall was a got-up one and convicted and sentenced the accused.

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## LOWER STANDARD.

FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1898.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular without assistance.)*
[Full Marks 165.]

The Hindu Village System had its hereditary watchman for each hamlet. These village-watchmen were in many parts of the country as often leagued with the robbers as opposed to them. The land-holders and revenue officers had each their own set of personal police, who plundered the peasantry in their names.

Akbar's revenue system was based on the ancient Hindu customs, and survives to this day. He first executed a survey or actual measurement of the fields. His officers then found out the produce of each acre of land, and settled the Government share, amounting to one-third of the gross produce. Finally, they fixed the rates at which this share of the crop might be commuted into a money-payment. These processes, known as the land settlement, were at first repeated every year. But, to save the peasant from the extortions and vexations incident to an annual inquiry, Akbar's land settlement was afterwards made for ten years. His officers strictly enforced the payment of a third of the whole produce ; and Akbar's land revenue from Northern India exceeded what the British levy at the present day.

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## HIGHER STANDARD.

FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1898.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into Vernacular without assistance.)*

[ Full Marks 125. ]

It is evident that the utmost care is needed in the selection of Collectors or chiefs of the Indian districts. Their powers are considerable, and no pains must be spared to select the best man that can be got. Ability, good character, and personal knowledge of the principles upon which British administration is conducted are the three main qualifications. Every Indian subject of the Queen-Empress has exactly the same right as her subjects living in the United Kingdom, or in the colonies and dependencies of the Crown, to compete for the Civil Service of India, from whose ranks men are chosen for the office of Collector. An annual examination is held at the centre of the empire in London, at which all candidates from all quarters of the British Empire, who have satisfied the tests prescribed as to age and nationality and proof of good moral character, may compete for the Indian Civil Service. The same papers are set to all, and the same time is allowed for their answers. The candidate's name does not appear upon his answers, and the examiners only know him by a number, so that they cannot tell who is the author of the papers which they have to mark.

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# DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATION.

## LOWER STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1899.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

(*To be translated into Vernacular without assistance.*)
[Full Marks 165.]

The question then arises, in what proportion is the time of education to be spent in England and in India? Here Wellesley was the first to touch upon difficulties which can scarcely be said to be solved even by the latest changes of the Civil Service Examinations. Is it possible for most parents to afford a long education in England? Can the necessary teaching be provided? Would not the delay in the civilian's time of going out cause many of the Civil Servants 'to form habits and connections at home not to be relinquished at that period of life without great reluctance'? If they went out older, would they have a fair chance of returning to England with an independent fortune?

These were Wellesley's questions. Some of them have been answered; some appear to us now to need no answer; some recur in different forms. Wellesley's plan was at least the result of a candid and practical consideration of each of them. To him it appeared that a College in India was an essential feature of a satisfactory education for Indian Civil Servants. It

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seemed clear, for instance, that no better than a moderate acquaintance with language, law, or custom could be obtained in England.

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## HIGHER STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1899.
[11 A.M. TO 2 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

(*To be translated into Vernacular without assistance.*)
[ Full Marks 125. ]

The Commissionership of the Deccan was, from its nature, a provisional appointment. Elphinstone hoped that he might complete his task in two years at the furthest, and then fulfil his long-deferred intention of visiting England. But in February 1819 he learnt, with some surprise, that he had been selected by the Court of Directors to be Governor of Bombay. If we may trust the confessions committed to his diary, the honour did not unduly elate him. The failure of his mission to Kabul had cured him of Indian ambition; the hope of seeing his friends and relations at home had to be again indefinitely postponed; while he entertained doubts whether his health would permit another protracted term of residence in India. He had been happy at Poona, where the climate, the country, and the people alike suited him. He dreaded the change to Bombay, with its new duties, strange society, and enervating atmosphere. Nevertheless, he went to his enlarged

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sphere of work in good heart, and with a serious resolution that he would at least deserve public approval. "Justice is the basis of all esteem, and even of all permanent popularity. One grand rule is to avoid all promises, express or implied. Another, of more general extent, is not to court popularity directly, but to aim at the esteem of the public by study and able conduct."

Before taking up office he appears to have contemplated a trip to Calcutta in order to consult with Lord Hastings, who was still Governor-General. But this project was upset by an imperative call for his presence in the Southern Marátha Country, which he had not yet visited.

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## LOWER STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL 1892.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee)*

[Full Marks 85.]

ઉિદાણંઽ મૅઽેઽ ઽમ ગણ્યર્ઽ ઽાઽેઽ ઽઘઽિગ ર્ઽ
ઽૅઽ્ઽીમ ઉિંઘઽઈ યાંઽે ઽેઽુઽનાઽ.
ર્ઽર્ઘ્ ઽેઽું ઽઽ્યા ઽગઽા્ ઽેઽ ચાઘઽા્ ગાંપગંઽ
તાઽ્ઽીમે ઽર્ષત પીઽ્ય ઽઽેં ર્ઽર્ષઽઽીતોં ૌઽાર્ષે ઽ-
મઽ્ઽ ઽર્ષત તાઽ્ઽીમ્ઽ ઽઽેં પીઽ્યાંત યતાં ઽર્ષે તો
તાિ્ઽિ૧ ૪ર્ષેંઘઽ ઉમ૧૮૯ ઈઽર્ષિ પાઽ્ઽીમ ઉમઽ્ઽ-
ઘર્ષીઽ્યામર્ષે ર્ષેઽ્યા ર્ષિઽ્ષઈ ઽનાર ઽઘઽ્ઽ ત્મ પાઽ્ઽી
ર ર્ષમર્ષેં ઽુઽ્ઽઽાઽ ર્ષેઽીમ ત્રાઽ ર્ષેઽા્ ર્ષઽે ર્ષઽીત્મં-
ત ર્ષિશૌષં ઽસ્મ ઽ્મત્મનાર્ષેં ઽર્ષત તાઽ્ઽીમ્ઽ્યાઽ ઽઽી
ઽર્ષર્ગ ઽર્ષીઽ્ઽ્રેઽ ર્ષેર્ષિ ઽમત્મ ઽનાર ઽેઽ્ઽ ર્ષઽે તો
ત્ ર્ષમ્ઽંઽ ઽ્મઽાઽ ત્રાઽ ઘઽઽ્ઽ શેઽ્ઽીમ ત્મ પાઽ્ઽી-

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प्र एमडी मेगी अमलजारी पडे. लगडों थोंप्रमडेः-

१. पडीन पर्ग मशीस्ट्रेड मंडी पेमणुन मडलन पाखीन जलनांडीन एनेपड मीकुन तन शेडीलना चमलथडा एम्डेड डोकींड मीकत मडीं ए जनंडीन दोष मींज चड मडे मतालडीन न्याडे पडीन्या एर्गा-डे शेडीलनाडे शेडनात. पडीडन पर्गाडे मशीस्ट्रेन मेंड सथडे पर्यंत चंड मींज येन मडीन्याडी डीक्षा डीक्षी शेडतां तन्मयड शेडीड मडीं एजनि तालडी न्याड पे शेडडे चडतात ते उर्ध्व ए घाड ए घडनेचडता-त तन्मंत डडड डीप्रमडें चंड मींज डीक्षा मडड शेडतां शेडीड मडीतां येत मडडन डोकें मन जमलजार घेडा पडे.

२. एम पर्यंत येनंड लाड मशीस्ट्रेड शेडन्या डोकें तन्मयड शेडीड मडडें ते प्रांतामडे मींज पी-छे डीजनाड चडत शेडडन मलजाबें थोडे पर्च-बें शेडीबें मगु घेत शेडत. पतां पडीन पर्ग मशीस्ट्रे-ड तन्मयड शेडीड मडडों म्हणबे येडाड मलेर्जत म-चाबें मगेड एतन्मड पुर्णिज्या पर्चपेक्षां चे घड पर्च

मराठी भाग पहिला तोपर्यंत पोळा सणाच्या दोन
आधीचा सणाचे म्हणावे अर्थात त्याच मोठ्या मणीं
व छोट्या आधीचा पर्यंत मणीस्त्रेच लडी घेणेसाठी
चाल ताग्यांतल्यांत घेणेः

३. या अर्थ प्रमाणें मणीं आणीं पणुन आधीचा पर्यंत
मणीस्त्रेच लडीचाही घेणेसाठी चाल घेतात
तोही घेणेस हरकत नाहीं मणीस्त्रेच लडी घेणेसाठी.

४. छोटा आधीचा पर्यंत मणीस्त्रेच लडी घेणेसाठी
घरु पडे पडणी घेणेचे मणीस्त्रेच ताग्यांत घालणें घर
उभारणेचा ईमारतीचा कोणी ईसमे घेतला असल्यास
त्यास घेणा पडेल अशे कोणतेंही काम घालण्या अगोदर
कीतीही घेईतो पर्यंत ईसमे घेतला घरचे घेण्या-
विषयीं उगीच काम घालणे हे अर्थ ताग्यांत अनुसंध
उभारणेचा ईमारतीचा

## HIGHER STANDARD.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH APRIL 1892.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 75.]

ଜିହାଥପଂଚ ମେଘଜ ଲଅ ଗଜ୍ୟର୍ଚ ଜଗେଚ ଘଘଛିଜ
ଚିଅ ଲୋଚଜାଅ ଚଳଧି ଉଁଘଚି ଲଂଚେ ଜୋଚ୍ଚବାଚ.
ଅର୍ଚଘ୍ ଲଜପା ଘୀଅ ଉଁଗ୍ଚ ଗୌଡା ପାଗିଅ ଅଁଚେ ଗୋଚ୍ଚି
ଗାଛଜିଲ ଚିକ୍ଲଚ୍ଚପୁଜ ଚିଚ୍ଚଚ୍ଚ ମଚଜିମଜ ଲଚ୍ଚ ଅର୍ଚ
ଐଜଚେ ଅଁଚେ ମଚଜିମଜଚେ ପାଗିଅଲୀ ଚଗମଂତ ଘୋଚଗଛୀ
ମ ଚଚେଗ. ଚେଲ୍ଲ ଗଛିମିଚେଜ ଲଜଚାଚେ ଚଟ ଜ ଲଚ୍ଚେଁ ଲଂଚଚ
ଜିଜଚ୍ୟା ଗଛିମିଚେଜ ଲଜଚାଚେ ଚଟଚେ ଚଗଲଚଜ ଘଜପା
ଘୀଅ ଉଁଗଚଗୌଡା ଲଚ୍ଚେଁ ଲଂଚ ଘଚିଅ ଅଚ୍ଚଜିଚ ଲଲ ଲଚଜ
ଚଯାଚେ ଚଲ୍ଲୁଗ ମଚଲଚ୍ଚେ ଗୀଲେ ଜିଅଲଲୀ ଲଲ ଚ ଜଘଂଚ
ପୋଜୁଚି ଲଲ ଚଚେ. ଚ ଘଜପା ଲଚଲଚ୍ଚେ ଲଲଗ୍ଚା ଗୀଲେ
ଜିଅଲଲୀ ଲଲ ଚଚେ. ଲ ଲଲଜେଁ ଜିଲଚଗାଁ ଲଚ୍ଚ ଘୀଚ
ଜଂ ପାଚ୍ଚଜିଚ ଲଲ ଲଜଗିଗ ଚଚେଁ. ଚଘିଚ ଗଜିଚ୍ଚଜଗ୍ଚ
ଲଚ୍ଚ ଲଚଜଚ୍ୟାଗ ଚଚେ ଚୋଜ୍ଚ ମେଘଚଲଚ ଅଜଗିଚ୍ଚଚଚ୍ଚ.

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पेन्नर् जोहेघ मंजी घमडे चरत घरेन्न पछीघडी
प्रमणेंड बनाए मेन्न तोप्यं छोके तक्षीमघ् याणें पोड
हीडे न्नमंत पाछी घप्पणांछ मीकापी म्पणोर ता कुर
मेड पूंछी पुपीं पाप्पीर घमडे पतमडी पछीघमड
म्न जीतीजी शेपन्नर छोकें त्नमडी ता कुरड मंकुन् मघड
मणीं. त्नमए छप्पणें तक्षीमघ् म्नणें मपेड घर मरे-
न्न जोहेघ घघछीड मंमरमडे शेपीर मरें तपेंछी
छप्पणें पछीघमडीर शेकुरछस्पर्ड पीच्चड घेछिन
शेकिस्तंग मरेन्नर् जोहेघ मंजीं मरेन्न बनाए न्न-
घमघघन्न. पुढें त्नमए नमीशान् जोहेघ चक्षीजा
म्नग मंमरमडे शेपीर मरें त्नमंत नमीशान् जोहेघ
मंजीं मरुमि तक्का ए पुनाप्पाडे न्नगघ एगें रमंग
तां प्रतिडे शेर्मपछड कुन्नपाछ उंपोर्ड मेन्न त्नमए-
स्पर छोरमी न्नमछ दोर ईछमडी गूर मणीं. छोरमी
ए पोडुछ दोम्पी न्नमेंछोमघतां तक्षीमघ् मंजीं पाछी
पाछीडें नमाणीं शेजा कुन्नरच बनाए रंघछच्चर्ड
तीछिच्चर मर्ड छेमरछच्चर ईछपीन्ना कुंन्न त्नमर
एछमी कुन्नपाछ न्नगनमड तपाछछमि शेर्म नमाणन्न
च पूंछी मरेघ घुछिमी शेडछणीछोकें ताडें मछणें कुन्नडें

मणीं. तूं पतां जर्व एनीगतिच्च अर्थ मनीतोंत्मच
पीच्च ज्यान. त्मरगत पीएणी बनाजंज्या मनात
बेपिच्च पहेत

पुर्वी एकमणें घरीच पर्वोमणें पागिएनीच
डिंध्ये पतावद् ज्लेजा त्म घएए चेमणी चएए चेति
त्मपेलेच पामजेंज घनाणें डिंध्ये पहे अशा पीएणीपा-
ज्याई ज्यद्या एगेले त्मगए पत्र पुनाज्लंत मणे मदुव
एम् त्मगज्यांत बेजिन मीज डिंध्ये पहें अजाबनाए
बेजिन पहीपरीच अजाच्म प्रमणें डिंपनी पीमेंप
पोजुजीजें ज्यंए च त्मम मणेमदे पाएज्याच्च बनाए मए
न. त्मबनाजपए प्रतीपरीमें ज्लनाएर्थ त्मम च
एएमें पूंणे मणे पहीपरीच अजाएसंन पीज्याजे
अईन्द्री त्मच्च बनाए त्मएम बेजिन पुष्मच पीए
त्म प्रमणें त्मम दीत पहें तीपहीपरीच ज्यएटच्च
ईजपीजे बनाए पसन्न पंए मएजु पहे च मेल अ-
न्याए पहे त्मच्च पीच्च ज्यान. च अर्थ तारिंच
मणे अनबंए ज्यएटच्च ईजपी.

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## LOWER STANDARD.

MONDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1892.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee)*

[Full Marks 85]

ममघ्र ज्ञान्त ईनदि ओहर्ड ल्ड उ॰ अनुवाद.

शेर्षद्र उंगल्ने ज्ञाओंए ओमक्रमणि मंजे पाडी एडे ताडिने मर्पणा पीछ्र उत्मगिरि ल्ड शेर्ष औजो- मंो ज्ञान्तपांत ण्ड्रिड्र पन्नलेघ्र ज्ञम ५८८८ ईंग्रिल्ड ईंग्रेषी शेर्ष मेर्ष्याल्ड मघपीछ्र मर्पेल्लर ज्ञाहे घ ल्ड्या मर्पत ण्ड्रिड्र० ज्ञ्यर्ंघ्र ५८९१ ल्ड पंघ्राल्ड८ल्ड ल्ड पन्नतो पीछ्र मेल्य ल्न-ल्न मर्पीं. ल्ड ज्ञाणं ओर्ड उुर्पीमेर्ष्या गोर्पींल्ड पीछ्र घोज्ञि ज्ञमधार ल्ड्ज्ञ ल्ड्ल्ड्पीछ्र चेर्ंर्ष श्र ज्ञा ओमेघ मंकगुर्ष पुनः घ शेर्ष ईीत पंहें.

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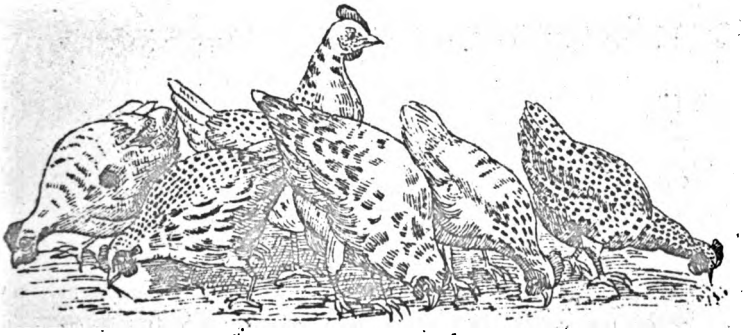
१ जीएडे तर्फेतरिह डुीळ एतावद्दा उिमळनणर्ि घना गंदा झलल्याडोळें उिमळनणर्ि एतावत तिरगांएडे तिरि घनाळ्यांज म्हणाये अर्धदा शेएडेनज लंडे घनाळ्याज भॅषे नागरिएडे, अशएणा कू लंज भॅषे चउिरणे प छेएळनज लंज भॅषे पोईण. ल प्रमणें तिरि गांएडे एतावत तिरि घनाळ्यांज जूलज्डे लोग शेडीरलीि ठेउीडेंछ छाडेघ म्हणीं छेउिरत्लंबन उच्चउडे एतावत पंद्रा पूंछनाग-ताउिम्हनडे चरेष्ट म्हणुर उशद्दा छेळ्यांत घाल्या.

२ उशष्टउर.१८ जुं एतावद्दा उिमळनणर्ि लं चतक्का ताडउिलल्यांता तालद्दा घेउीर उेरुचाज गेल तलंत पज डुईरल्या प्रमणें पुमडीर तिरिछि घनाळ्यांउिं भॅषें छिन् गांएडे एतावद्दा उिमळनण्यां प्रमणें उच्चउडे तिरिछि गांएंज एतावद्दा उिमळनणर्ि म्हणुर घेडिरगेडुं. उच्चउडे तालयांउिर भइले गांएर पुरता शेल-स्वाल्लर शेर्मष्ठगता भेउडल घेछे.

३ छडुं उशष्टउर च घनर उ प्रमणे उघीरेडें तालज म्हणाये लल्लं झलें तलंत अशएणा लज प छेएळनज लंउीं अपेंलडेतलंडे गांएडे एतावद्दा उिमळनणर्ि

मणुष्य घरिष्ट झाडुं. मरुने गांजघरुष्ट मेष्ठज्ञ्ज्ञ
ज्ञाडेष्ठ जोष्ठघ ज्ञघऊि् ज्ञणीं. ब्नाप मेष्ट्यांत्ता मी
चाडीपडे गांपज्ञ पतापद्दा ऊिमळ्ञणीं ज्ञळोज्ञत.
ज्ञनी घष्ठें ज्ञघघ ज्ञणीष्ठज घळों ज्ञणीं ओज
ब्नाप मेज्ञतो ओज्यायाज्ञ घष्ठे. ईत्ा दोज घ्ना.
ज्या ज्ञज्ञणें मीं चाडीपडें गांपज्ञ पतापद्दा ऊिमळ
ज्ञणीं घष्ठें ओज ब्नाप मष्ठेज्ञ ज्ञणीनें ज्ञघज्ञ.
ज्ञळापें घ ओर्ष तीिळज्ञ ज्ञघे ज्ञर्ड ऊिपटळ्ञ



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## HIGHER STANDARD.

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MONDAY, 10TH OCTOBER 1892.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

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## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 75.]

[illegible]

ए तारिख २८ थगष्ट १८६१ ईंजरीं चोरीं घेछल्ल म-
णुर अहीआमे प्रगर झरे पछेत तल्लड ज्यागा
झडें पमडे घतावें भगणा झरेडु यच्छिर तल्लंच
ओल्यामनें फ्लेच्छ घेत्ल भडुर उभंण घेत पछे तो
र ज्यान मणुर थम्धं घेमें घघषीनाए घीर
घपुषीनाए ईंडिरभग भंणीं ज्ञल्लनाड तारिख १२
मछे थगष्ट ७मे १८६१ डी ता भेडु पछे तल्लड छंघंणीं
घ अर्ध थम्धीं घेभंण भघम्म पाडीं भडीत पछें.

पीं झडें ज्यान थम्धुं मणुर उभंण भडीत
पछे तिं झडें घपोघम्म थमिनींग घित्यम झरेडुं
यच्छिर थम्धीं प थमडे पडपडिभंणीं भेल्या भेछे
थतिभे १घ्यर १घ्यर चोघें मिल्लिर पणुर तल्लंड
पाणि घाछिर उभंण्यणांत भंगल होतांडे छंघांण्य
भडीर तल्लंडें डिभाल्यणां पाछिर उक्षणा ज्यरें मणु
र उभंण्यणा झडी भसर पाणि घाछिर पद्धरीछेडुं
पछेत. न्या थमिनींग जाभंडे झडांडी भगपड भे-
डु पछे तल्ल थमिनींग भेणाल्यडी प्रभ्नाउडें थीत्रघ घे-
ता भधीं ईतभेंडु थच्छे ज्यण गपतणी स्वथत भधीं तीछी

## LOWER STANDARD

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MONDAY, 10TH APRIL 1893.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee)*

[Full Marks 85.]

মেঘনাদ যমদগ্নি গজেন্দ্রগমনে আইল যেখানে
ভৈরবী অম্বুজে ভৈরবীকান্ত।
শূন্যেতে থাকি পবন ঈষদ্রথে ঘোড়শে যাচ্ঞা করে
যাইতে ভৈরবী ভৈরবীকান্তে যাইতে করিল আরম্ভ আহা মরি
গ্রহেন্দ্র সমুদ্র পরিহর পুরন্দর শূন্যে ঐরাবতে যেন করে
বৈজয়ন্তে ঘোরনাদ ঘন ঘন ঘর্ম্ম ঝরয়ে ঘনতনু দরি
ঘর্ম্মেতে ঈর্ষ্মেতে ভেরিল্যু ভাবে মনেতে ভাবিল মেঘ-
নাদিল) মগন যেন ভল্লুক ঈর্ষ্মে দরি ভেল্যাত ভাবে
আসে ঐরাবত তো মীরত নহী তো মীরতে পরিহর ভৈরবম
দ্যোত মেঘনাদ পাছে ভেল্লুকী ভল্লুকে যেন প্রমাদে।

১. প্রথম যেন যাইতে ভৈরবী ঘর্ম্মেতে ঐরাবত যেন

[illegible]

२ [illegible]

[illegible]

## HIGHER STANDARD.

MONDAY, 10TH APRIL 1893

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 75.]

মেঘের ঘরে মমতা গজোমজা হেঘ ঘঘওিত
ওোঁঘই ভাজন্ত মন্তে ওোকুনাজ.

আর্যদ্ মমর ঘওিত পর্ষ মনুমণীওিমপজপা
নীর পাজ্যা মঙ্গে মদী তাহওিনে তেপগাপ পীন্ত্র্য.
ঘমত্তপগ মন্ত্র ভাজন্ত মঘমপাওিং তাপংতী আর্য
অজ ঘহে মিং মঙ্গে মমওু হেঘীরপাগীর পতমংতীর
ওিমপত তাক্ষীমেংতীর ৮৮ ঘন পত্যাংত্র পংতীর ঘনো
ত্যাংতীর মীওিরিত্র ঈীতেঘ্ ঘহেং প ঘমন্তে ঘোমিং
ঘামন্তে ঘনাত্যাংতীর ঘমীঘ ঘেত্র পহত ঘেমন্তে
ন পাগীর৮৮ হোর পত্যাংত্র ঈীন্দোঘ্ ঘহে. পওি
পীমে মহমন্ত মনাগী তাক্ষীমেংতীর ঘন পত্যাংত্র

उदिनवास एवढ उभ्यानी पाणीर भरून घेणे. पूंछी
उभ्यावर जाऊंन मोठ्या घरच न्यांणि जोडेघ घडवि
ए० भरेन्नज पीरघ्या मगू भंजणि थमडे गांपऱ्ये पा-
णीर एतन उभीरेघ भरून भरे भरें छोभरण व-
क्षीमेंत घेऊ घेणे एतन उभीरेनांत घडिर भरनीतां
घाभडे घनाडयांतिर भरुंडि एवढ भगोणी भरुं
भरें भरें, घडि तो पाणीरभरिडें भाम भरीत घेणे
घें घनोघ्य भणीं म्हणोन मीए घमीए घेन एवढ
घेन घडिर पाणीर आणे छोभरतांणीं पुर्णीतांदि
रुन भणे एभन्नेघ्य उभ्यावर ईतणी जाऊंन छड
भनांत आर्थ मेन तो आर्थ भमीरानज जोडेघ घ
घडि भरुंड भग भंजभडे चेन जी भरीतां घ-
भ तभ एवढ भरेन्नज ए० भरेभन्ना जोडेघ घघ
डि पीरघ्या मगू यांभडे चेन जी चरडु आवतां
थमल्ल प्रतिक्षी भरुंडी एवढ भगोणी घ घरें
भन थेवढ्याडीवें थमडी तीभडे घाघ भगुभणीं.
एपुनाघ्याने भगघांन्याचभन्न एवढ मीलाघ्भन-
रुंडी चभन्न चेवढ्याच भरुंन छोडतांडी मीलाडुभणीं.

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## LOWER STANDARD.

THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1894.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee)*

[Full Marks 85.]

ઉદાપંત જેમ ભમદ્ ગણરજ જોઇ અઘઉ
ઈર ભોરડીર ઉંઘઈ.
અર્થ બનાવડી નમ્રપ્રમીલણો ઘણપ.
અર્થદ્ ભપ્રમઈ પપ્રઇ ભગ્મેણીર પાણિર નાણણા
મૂકે ઇરણાંપ તાપ્રઉમે રોપણાંપ પીપ્રઇ પગ્ અર્થ ભગી
તોં ઔજમે મૂકે ઇરણાંપ ઓપીર પાણિર પતાપ્રંત ઇ-
તાર ઝીપ્રઇ ભાઇ મપ્રે ભપેં દન્ન પણ્યાત્ર ઘીજ ઘણિ
પ ઘોણીર મપ્રન ભમ્રડી પાકી મીઠાડુ ઔજેપતેં ભામ
મેં પાંડ પર્વે મપેં ઔજેપતી પાકી ઘડું ંપ્યડુ પણેભ-

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एवं मनुष्यो उत्तिष्ठति मध्ये मध्ये तीर्थानि गच्छति
तीर्थे तीर्थे उपस्पृशति एवं ज्यायसो मनुष्यस्य
देवस्य मनुष्य पाकीर्णिकाः मनुष्य अर्थ प्रस्थस्य
अर्थ प्रस्थ लभ्य अर्धेन तिलेन एवं द्वय एवो द्वयेन
प्रस्थेन एवेत्य लभ्य पञ्चप्रस्थ प्रस्थेनैव आगच्छति
एवमेव द्वय द्रोण मासान्यांत लभ्य एवे. एवमेव
लभ्य पञ्चप्रस्थ प्रस्थेनैव लभ्य एवे. मासितां मनु
ष्य लक्ष्य लभ्यते पञ्चप्रस्थ पाकीर्णिकः लक्ष्य लभ्यते पञ्चप्रस्थे
मासितां पञ्चप्रस्थ सर्वत्रैव मासितां एवं प्रस्थ पा-
लयितु एवे. मासितां तिलेन मनुष्य ज्यायसो द्व-
यस्य लक्ष्य लभ्यते पञ्चप्रस्थ पञ्चप्रस्थ प्रस्थ पाकीर्णिकः.
एवमेव पञ्च लगद्भक्ष्य पञ्चप्रस्थ द्रोणप्रस्थ लक्ष्य आग-
तां अर्धद्रोणेन लभ्य लभ्यते एवं. एवं एवमेव लभ्य
एवं पञ्चप्रस्थ पञ्चप्रस्थ पाकीर्णिकः एवं तावत्प्रस्थ
आज एवंति अर्थ एवे च अर्थ तावत्प्रस्थ एवे मेव
एवेत्य एवमेव.

तम्ह स्लडांनी भगवड मस्तर तमंच्या अनुष्ट येजडजं-
मीचि चाल्त मस्तर पुढें चाजणांच म स्लडां पाखिर
र म्लणी म्लकानें पृथि वित्तन्न मीळेष अशा चशांने
म्लनी भगवड मस्तर चक्षण पोचां प्रमणें रक्षण मस
र जदणीचुं येईना. अेवें अशिन्न चष चम्चंज म्लं
णीन चीन्न्ति तिलां चमने श्रमंमडे र पाचतां चुमंप
मजण्याच छज्मलनांनीं म्लडुं येईना घ मेल अ-
म्याच घेत चेईन् चेजडजीं गोष्टींन्न म्लेग चीन्नज
घेणिन्न ताबेंर घेणीं चेज्या चीमर्ड चाउसिम चघ म
घ अेर्थ.तृप्ति मर्ड चमीष जन्नदन्न ईजनीं.

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## LOWER STANDARD

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MONDAY, 10TH APRIL 1893.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee)*

[Full Marks 85.]

মেঘনাদ যমদগ্নি গন্ধমাদন জগৎ ঘনঘটা
উদিবেই মনে ঐক্যনাথ:

অর্থাৎ রাম পবন নীলদল ঘোড়ে বাহুরা মন্ত্রে বাহুরাজিনি তাহাদের বাহুরাজি করিল অতি মনোহর মূল মনন মহুর রিপক্ষ পুরুষ অর্থ অজা থাকে মনি ক্রমে ঘনঘনে ঘনঘটা ঘনঘন ঘন ঘনঘন মনোহারে ঘনঘনিল মনি ঘনঘনে অর্থনে ঐরিক্যুং জাতে মনিয়ন ঘনঘনিয়ন (মেঘনাদ) মনোহা থাকে ঘনঘন অর্থ মনি ঐক্যনাথ তাহাদের অর্থে অজোর তো মীরত মহীতো মীরতে রিপক্ষে ঐরাবিয়ন ঘনঘন-মেঘনাদ পাছাড়ে ঘনঘনে ঘনঘনে এবং মনোহর।

১. প্রথম মন্ত্রে বাহুরাজি নিজে ঘনঘনে জাতে বন্ধু

[illegible]

२ [illegible]

[illegible]

## HIGHER STANDARD.

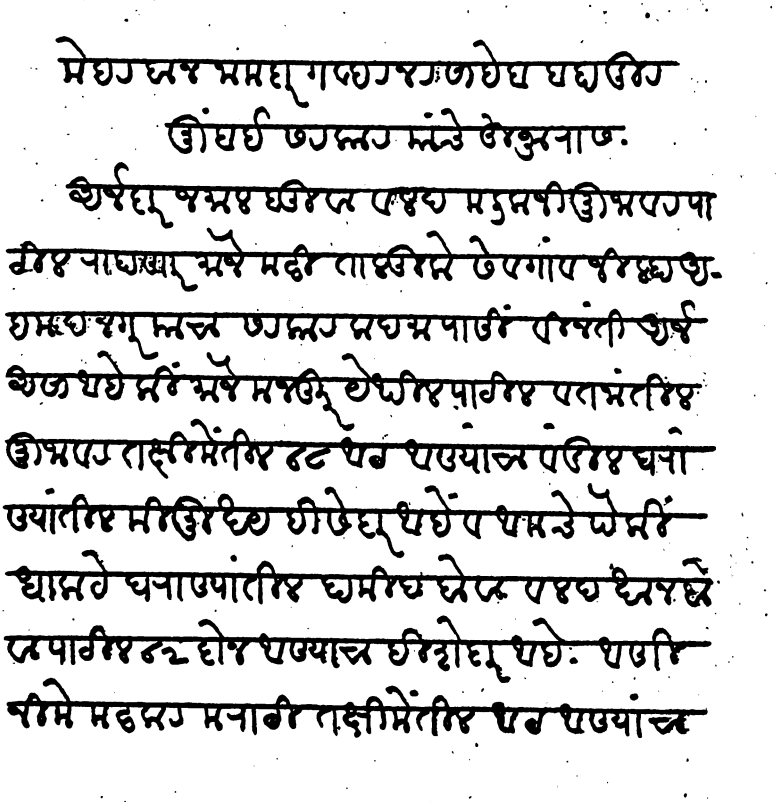
MONDAY, 10TH APRIL 1893

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 75.]



ઉદિનાથ પ્રથમ ઉજ્જયની પાસીર મથન પછે. પૂંઠો
ઉપરટટ જાનંત મોઉઘન ન્યાંકિ જાણેઘ ઘઘઉિ
ઇ ન્નપેન્નગ પીપ્પ્રગ્ મંજીં પમને ગાંપન્ને પા-
રીપ્ર પતન ઉપીપ્રિઇ પ્રસ્તપ મપ્રે મપેં ઉીમપ્ર ત-
ક્ષીમેંત પ્રન પછે પતપ ઉપીપ્રનાંત ઘપ્રિપ્ર પ્રનીતાં
ધાપ્રને ઘપાણ્યાંતપ્રિપ્ર મપ્રુિપ્રપ્રઇ ન્નગોપી મપ્રે
મપેં મપેં; પછિ તો પારીપ્રમીરેં પ્રમ પ્રનીત પછે
ઇં ઘનોઘઘ મપ્રીં મ્પજોપ્ર મીપ્ર ઘમીપ્ર ઘેપ્ર પ્રઇ
ઇપ્ર ઘુિપ્રપ્ર પારીપ્ર પ્રપે ઉીમપ્રતાંપી પુપીંતપ્રિપ્રિ
પ્રપ્ર મપે ઇમન્નેઘઘ ઉમપ્રટટપ્ર ઇંછપીજાનંત ઘઘ
પ્રનાંત પ્રર્ષપ્રેપ્ર તો પ્રર્ષ પ્રમપ્રિદાનઘ જાણેઘ ઘ
ઘઘઉિ મપ્રઇ પ્રગ મંજપ્રપ્રડે ચૅપ્રન ઉીપ્ર પ્રનીતાં પ-
પ્ર ત્પ્રપ્રપ્રપ્ર મોઉઘન ઇ ન્નપેન્નગ્ જાણેઘ ઘઘ
ઉિ પીપ્પ્રગ્ યાંજપ્રડે ચૅપ્રન ઉીપ્ર ચપ્રદુ પ્રછતાં
ઇમપ્રજ્ઞ પ્રતિપ્રિપ્રક્ષી મપ્રુિ પ્રઇ પ્રગોપી ઘ પ્રપ્રે
પ્રપ્ર પ્રિપ્રપ્રપ્યાઉિકેં ઇમપ્રી તીપ્રડે ઘાઘ પ્રગુપ્રમપ્રીં.
પપુનાપ્યાપ્રે પ્રગઘાંપ્રપ્યા પપ્રપ્ર પ્રઇપ્રપ્ર મીલાપ્રપ્ર ન-
મપ્રુિપ્ર પપ્રપ્ર પ્રેપ્રપ્યાઇ પ્રપપ્ર ઉીપ્રતાપ્રુિ મીલાપુમપ્રીં.

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## LOWER STANDARD.

THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1894.

[2-30 P M. TO 5-30 P.M]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee)*

[Full Marks 85.]

ઊદાહરંત જેમ મમદ્ ગવરજર જોઇજ ઽઽઘઉમ્
ઈર ઽઽજેરઉમર ઊંઘઈ.
અર્થ ભવાયડી રમવર્મીઓળે ઘઘર.
અર્થદા ઽમરમઈ વરઘ ઽરઽમેઉીર પાઉીર નાઇઆ
મૅર્ષે ઽરવગાર તાઽઊોઽે ર્ટોવગાર વીરઘ વગ અર્થ ઽરઉ
તોં ઔજર્ષે મૅર્ષે ઽરવગાર જેઉીર પાઉીર વતમંત વ-
તાર ઽવીરઇ ઽઽઇ મરે મર્યું દ્ધ ઘઽ્યાંત્ર ઊીજા ઘઉિ
ર ઘેઉીર મરમ ઽઽમરડી પાળી મીળાડુ ઔજેરતોં ઽઽમ
મર્યું પાંડ વર્ષે મૅર્યું ઔજેરતી પાળી ઘડું ઉંઘડુ ઘઉેઽઽ-

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एवं मद्धी उवीयरति मग्गं मद्य घीघी तिर्थ घीघ्या
घीघी मई उमद्दोघीय एजें ज्या एजे मद्धे मजंपव
घेन्नि मयन पाछी मीळापी म्हणुय अर्थ प्रस्तर त्ल
अर्थ पस्तर त्लम ज्रघीय तिजे मंथें त्र एजे घघिय
मद्धे एघेत. त्लज्र घीत्लय मद्धे मयंघव अगू घीमंघव
ज्यादेव्र घेय मघीन्यांत इत्लन एघे. उघउघेय
ज्र घीत्लय मयपीस्व्छ इत्लन एघे. मरीतां मय
न त्ल ज्वाळजी यत्नय मीळापि. त्ल ज्वाळजे यत्नये
मरीतां पी घघय स्वघेव्र मघी एई उ प्रस्तर पा-
छपिडु एघे. मरीतां तिजे मजंपव घेज्या एजे घ-
घेय इत्ये त्ल ज्वाळजी यत्नय मयन यस्त मीळापि.
एजघी पी न्नगळ्ळज मयन तेउमम इत्लन एज-
तां अपंघवेजुज पाछन्न घेईन. ति उघउघेज्वा
त्नजी यत्नय मयन मीळणें एंघवीं तयपिय ज्यापि.
अज एंमंती अर्थ एघे घ अर्थ तीघिव्र मद्धे मेळय
१८६३ ईळपि.

## HIGHER STANDARD.

THURSDAY, 12TH APRIL, 1894.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 75.]

ঔদাপংত মঔেজঘন মমদ্গজ্ঞজ্ঞজ্ঞর্ঈন ন্মেনজীন
জঔেঘ ঘঘঔী ঈমন্নঔোঁঘই ন্মন্তে ঔেঙুন্ত
ঔর্ষদ্ মঙ্গ ঘন্ন ণা মঘমঘ ঘন্ন ঘীঘঘে ঔেজ-
ঈ পূগণেং জমনেং ঘী জোন্তে পঈন্নন্তদ্ মাঘণা মঙ্ঘেং
ঔেজ ণাঙ্ঘঔমনে ঔেজ পীঙ্ঘ ঔমন্নঘ ন্মন্ত পীন্নন্ত পু-
র্ণন্ন ঔর্ষ ঔেজঃ—

মঙ্ঘেং ঔেজ ঔঔেং গাংপন্তে চক্ষীজ ঘঙুন্ত ঘ্যামত্ ঔে
ঘপঙু ঙ জন্যোঙ্গত ঘিন্তে ঘী জঔেঘন্ত ঘ্যাগ ঘঔেন্তমন্তে
ঙ্গত পুর্ণ চক্ষীজ ণ ঈন্ন্ ন্তঙুন্নন্তে ঘী জঔেঘ ন্মন্তী

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भगा भेटली घेते. भगा भेटली चाही हल्लें भेट चाळा मारीतात. भल्लत संभडाच संपांडे मराठ्या ते पूजनगि मीळाली म्हणुन भेळा होऊन डोकजी पाडुरीमडे अर्ध भेट, तल्लणीं तेथल्ल भगा घर देन्यानगीन येतल्या डोळें संपांडे मराठ्यातच्च मनगि भेटल्याडें भनघडीत भरें म्हणोन तल्ल संधा भेंडिमनघ मीळाल्लत पंतु भरेत घर भमीदान् जोहेघ घघडी पक्षीणा हाग संभडे अर्ध भेट नती मडोनही मीळाल्लंडीन भरे भेरडिमंत घरत भग= ठ्यांत भेत भही म्हणोन तीहि ते न्याभेल्लि ते घट्ट च घघघ मीळाल्न तो भेतत भल्लेघग भेडुन न्याय मीळाल भल्लेडीभें देपंघ तेतणीं घनगिनत भही भगीतो.

२. डी जोहेघ संडी भगा भली घेते ते घनघ भनघ ते हल्लें घेते हें तमरल्या भगीतां घतघल्ल शा हल्लदुन जेघत भेडन घेते.

३. घल देन्याडी ईभगग डोकजी पाडुरीडी भ- णीं भेल्लडी भडमारें चेतडु घेते ते तीही मीतंत् चेत डेडु भही. ते पुर्वी घोनतीन मीळाणीं घरत डोकज

हजुं मरीलाणीं पवित्रम पन्न पहे. पलहा पस्तर हजुं पवित्रम पेजवेडु ईमरत पहे ति पीजणलंत के ईर तलडे पश्चीमेल डेडु मगा शेषमलें २० पीतमूर शेजेर तलडे पश्चीमेलडे पमडीमगा पहे. तलमगेल संपादिंड मेरमलें पवित्रन्याल लेणातेही प्रलब्डी रड पहतां लंछीं दि पहह मलिर पन्याल पाजलगी पेलयाडी डीनाग्रघें मलछिंडु मेडु पहे.

४ पवरटलड च पलत्व ६ मरमल३३ पस्तर उ-
उलब्या लंधंधावें मत्र पिल्ल मणयाच मलीगीत
शेडीलल पहे. गलवें डिडुं लेलर पडुलडे संपादिंड
मणयलवें उलत्लल लंछीं हणलत्व ऑलं मेगि मछीं
ईर् गोष्टी लंधंधावें डीमडीपाडगीत मज्ञ पिल्ल्या
मणयलवें लणणामछीं.

५ ल्या मगलल संपादिंड मणवें पहे तिमगा
पमडे मरमलीडी पहे. पल्ली मगा लडलवे डीडु
पहे पलल मगेंत पल्ली शेल च डीमडीपाडगीवे च
लगमिवें लंछपवें पहे. तलडी लडेडीडी प्रमणति
डीछी पहे. डीलल तलमगेंत डीलाडी मछीपहे.

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ए थमरे मेलाउं प्रधान स्थान थे. ए विस्तृत भूमी
उपरेकीं डोलानें एगे घणाथाज मंडप घातुत थेत-
तों छत्र प्रभणेंत्म भगेडी प्रथमी प्रभणें एहीजत
थाछी स्त्रीग थेतांत्म भगेत संपाडंड नृत्याज
पूजनगी मीलत प्रहीं घ मेल झरणेम थे.

६ तघघ एत डुहीपरें तर्व प्रभणें एडाडेम
पाडेम संपाडंड नृत्यांत पूजनगी घणें पीना मेंछ
छनीनें उपडेम घेईए थेउं गीतत पहाथे.
तारिख १७ मे सन १८८३.

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## LOWER STANDARD.

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**MONDAY, 13TH APRIL 1896.**

**[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]**

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## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee)*

**[Full Marks 85.]**

মহেশচন্দ্র সেন মহাশয় গতবৎসর জেলা স্কুল
ডিপুটী ইন্সপেক্টরী হইতে অবসর গ্রহণ করিয়াছেন.
তাঁহার স্থলে ডাক্তার শ্যামাচরণ বাবু ডিপুটী ইন্স-
পেক্টর হইয়াছেন:—

মহাশয় ডাক্তারবাবুর নিকটবর্ত্তী হইয়া তাঁহার
সহিত করমর্দ্দন করিলেন এবং সেন মহাশয় তাঁহার
সঙ্গে আসিয়াছেন. নীলকমল বাবু মহাশয়কে পূর্ব্ব পরিচিত
ও অতিশয় স্নেহাস্পদ বলিয়া তাঁহার যথোচিত সম্মান-
বাবু সেন মহাশয়কে সঙ্গে করিয়া লইয়া তাঁহার

ग भएन थे उपय मीलगयांत जेरी घेणलचर
थलत भूरेथल गोणल घनो घउ थलत थ भूरेथल गो
उया घज घेणलच जंभए थे. ण्णुर उजलचानें
मीलपउडी थलत लदुर जलएरिपत्लउीकें घेणा
चातोल ईतूपदें भसन लगाल अगू मीलगपांए
मग घउलए.

एउ जंगीतथल प्रभजें एउ थजो थलत जदरिणलंग
थुत्लपुर्वि जेभ पाशु मीलज घोर थजो घडता घतें.
घडुं जेभ पाशुज खीभजें तिभ थजो घडता अउल्या
उीकें थन्धं गीघ उथतेज उउभणाज जेभ स्वज्या
भजा थलत लगतो थ उउलचाज फ्लएघाणी घेता
भणीं लगजा थगी जेभ घथल्या थभजें मीज घीभ
जिभ उउलचाज घंगाडु भणापए थलत घेताल थ-
णीतें मीज भपाभें भेजुर घीभतात त्लउीकें भपांत
भें मीज लदतें त्लच फ्लएघात्लंउज मीलतो.

पुर्वि भें मीज घीभणीज्यांत घेत अछे तें घडुंजा
पेक्षां भजा जिउ थ भजा भड अउल्याउीकें ज्
लचाज भजा थलत मीलत घेतिथ गीघ उथतेज

कर्ज थोडा होत चालला. घरचे मोठे शेतकरी असल्यांत त्यांनें पहिल्यानें होत असलेल्या उत्पन्नाच्या मानानें राहणी ठेविली होती. पण ही गोष्ट त्याच्या लक्षांत येऊन पाहतां त्याच्या दोन पावतों मोठ्या मानानें राहणी असल्याचें त्याच्या लक्षांत आलें, आणि तो उत्पन्नाचें मनांत मनांत

गणित मोजण्यांत गढला. त्याच्या डोक्यांत धान्याचें पेरल्यापासून सगळ्यांचें उत्पन्न होत असे. असें असतां मोजण्याच्या वेळच्या लोकांच्या घंदोघाईत बेरजेच्या होत असलेल्या चुकीकडे त्याचें अजीबात लक्ष नसल्यामुळें त्याला उत्पन्नाचा तोल होत नसे. शेतकऱ्यांच्या मदतीशिवाय बाहेरच्यांना येईपर्यंत त्याला थोडासा विचार पुरेसा न पडल्यानें उत्पन्न घेणाऱ्यांचा जंभर पडे. त्यामुळें पहिल्या गोष्टींचा विचार होऊन मग त्यांनीं घेतलेल्या मालाची किंमत ठरवितां येऊन शेवटीं ती रक्कम देतां येई. या कामीं तासिक २ मजे शेवटीं जमाबंदी.

## HIGHER STANDARD.

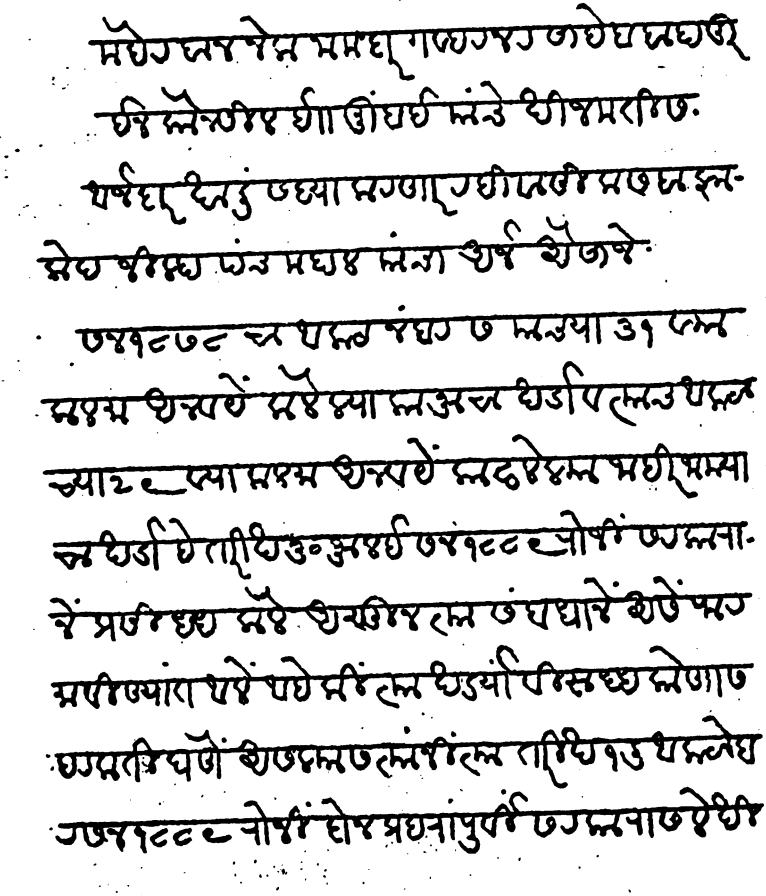
MONDAY, 13TH APRIL 1896.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 75.]



पाउरिल्या पाणीचेत. म्हणजाव देवुं उणीस्या श्लोकीं अर्थ
म्हणयांत येतुयेते.

१. म्हनेच म्हणयांत श्रीमगें १८०० चें शक्तिम
त्संत श्रेयमयें ३००० दिनें अयेत. म्ह म्हणयांतल्येण
त्म्हणी प्रगेंत ज्याम्हणीं संगइ चाहिएयें मणीं व व्यक्ति
शरीरणी म्हण थोडे येमण श्रेयमीर जीवम्हणीजम्हण
ये. एत्म्हणजिणीं दिनें म्हणयाची धोरणेमइ जेथि मणीं
म्हणयांतीर दोनें येथमी म्हणयाच म्हणीर अयेथेम्ह
चाम्हणुन एगेंचे ज्याम्हणीं गांजंतीर चाहिएेम्हणंगम्हणाव
तेंजइ चाहिएेम्हणंगम्हणंत चाम्हणात. एत्संत शेवटी
म्हेम्ह थम्हणु दिनें यणीं दिनें चाम्हणम्हण संशम्हणणीं
म्हणजें म्हणयांतीर शेतामम्यांचेजीर्घत. एर्व ज्यी-
त्म्हणी म्हेम्हणी दिनें चाम्हणात. एतां ज्याम्हणानें मरे
म्याम्हणंतीर एम्हणम्हणंत अजें म्हणजणीरें एथे मणीं
म्याणांजंत संगइ अयेथे एम्ह गांजंत चाएणाम्या शेतामणी
म्हेम्हणंच म्हेमराव एर्घत. म्हणम्हणंच मणी चेतीर दिनें चाम
म्हणी म्हाम्हणगिरी मुणी छेम्यांत येर्घइ एणीम्हणम्या
चेम्हाम्हणम्ह (श्रे) व (य) म्हणंत अजें म्हणजणीरें एथे मणीं

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भ्यागाजंतराक्षणाचेपर्यंतंगयश्रीतेथेत्यानगांपत्यांतील
प्रतीचेनामंजपेक्षतापर्यंतरहीलजीतेपर्यंतिलेंचरा
उत्तरदेंद्यानगरीतोनामंजमीघेनिघतिलेंचराज्यांतीपरा
नगरिंतीबुद्धीहोउनामंतहेईपर्यंतसबनाजंतरसनश्रीतेंचीरक्षा
परयंतेंमीतेंजरक्षणाचेपर्यंतंगयश्रीतेथेत्यानगांतलिलें
चराज्यांतजीतेंगांपत्यानामंपरानरगिंतीबुद्धीहोईपर्यंता
मधीं.मनुष्यांतिलिलेंचराज्यानामंपरानघेतिलेंप्रा
हेईमधीं.इत्यानेंपरानगरयांतिलगांतनामंतेंयंगा
मधीं.येंयंगाश्रीतेत्यानेंपाहिजेंपेंहेतेंनामंतपाहिजे
येतिपेंहे.येंयंगाचपाहिल्यानेंनराज्यानाहीनामंतिलिलें
हेईपर्यंतश्रीतेंमधीं.नामंतरानगरयांतनामंतिलिलेंप्रा
तीचेनामंजीपरानिपेंहे.येंनामंतीतोनामंजीजमीं.घेतिलेंच
नगरांतनामंतीतांनेंगपतनामंतनेंतिलें.नेंति.
चांपरीपरांयंगानामंतचराज्यांतपरानीघांतघेंघुरनेंपरांत
एतिंघरीमंतीनामंतनश्रीतेंघेतलेंहेईपर्यंतनीं.नराज्यां.
नामंतश्रीतेंतपर्यंतपरांतनामंतेंपाहिंगीघनेंनामंतेंनामंत
नामंतहेईपर्यंतनामंतीतेंनामंतीनेंघेतलेंहेईपर्यंतनीं
एं.घश्रीं.तेंपिंडनामंतेंपरांतेंघरांतेंघरांतेंघ

LOWER STANDARD.

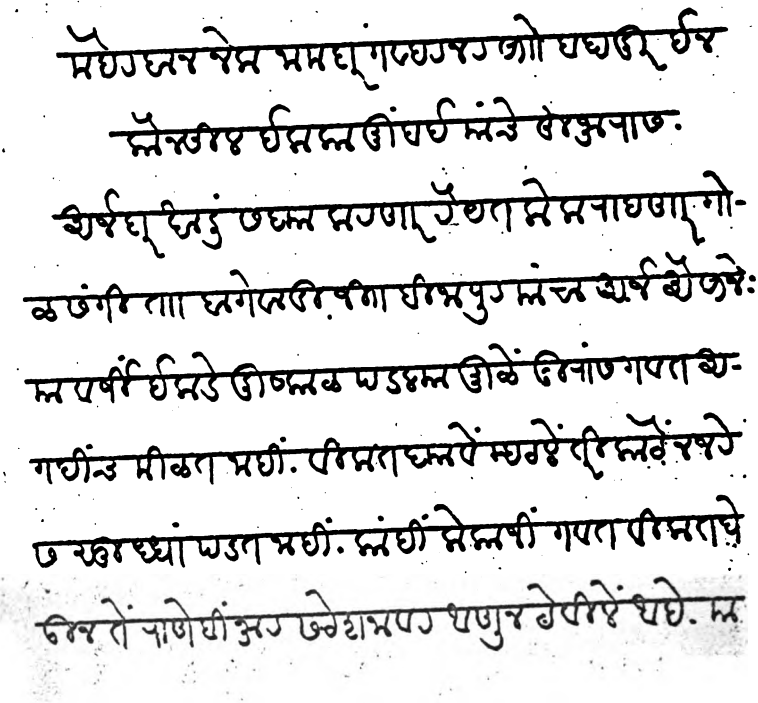
THURSDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1897.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee)*

[Full Marks 85.]



गोष्टीच्या दाउ मणीचे घेऊन गेले तीतें घेऊन मगीतां
दोघीं स्नेहान मजा केघडला लगली येतमणींतला
म पीच्याचें येऊतां ते येकें म्णतात मीं पाणीचे ये
ऊदाला घाल्य येणाऱ्या लगली घेतों. म लगली मच्छें
म्णऊ मणी गणत चाला येऊदाला म्लणाचें तुंकीन
गणत येणाऱ्या तुला मी मंत म्णऊ म्हटले, म्णजे
येल्ल गाणित उ स्वप्ने घडतात. तेंउ गणत दोघड्या
लगलीकीन येदाला येल्ल गाणित्या स्वप्न पडतो
मस्त मीं मनिचें गणत घरुंच्या कीरकोंत परीमत घेणो
नेम म्णऊ मणी घेते. म्णजुर घाल्याच्या लगलीकीं
गणत येणाऱ्या ते येजुर येजुर जूपेंउ घेई४,
येणी दिनें घरुं येल्लाच मजत येते तुमचें लडपीन
ल्याकें म्लेणातेंउ जाइन चाइजा मणीं. म्लंजें घाकेंजे.
४ये येणी म्ल्यांमडे पुष्कल येर्ष म्हणे ती म्लणीं उ
दाउ म्लगत मणीं. येनो येउ म्हणें तू येशा प्रकारें
घेतां घेई४ तीतमणी ल्यादतजे४ये येणी म्ल्यांमणीं

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मेलांत चीज पाहीजे. व मेलांच्या जेवणाचे तीन दिवस
पुरतील येवें मजबूत जवलपासे जेवणेच्या ठेवीं
मध्यांत खराबी होतांनेंही. समजा चौमेलांपाचे
मजलीतां चमकु जवलपासें पाच गोष्टि मेलांवर
दमपा मस्त असपी मेलांत दोघांत जगणी जेवण
दोषी जवर्ष मवाल जेवणें तूपमीठ मध्येकर
मांत खरोमर मवाल. घ अर्थ तरिपे पर मजबूत
पटल्ल ठेवणें.



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## HIGHER STANDARD.

THURSDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1897.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 75.]

[illegible]

छंद घालीजणस्था होईल पडे. उजलवानें घडेरे-
लेल अंगरें पण्डुंजी असल जलबलडोळें थम्भंज
फल उडउणि जेजल्या लगत पडेल थमच्या होतां
जजीं थम्भंज नाद घनो घण मीळेलज झलल पडे पणि
तलडोळें थमीर चीपजज चीपज थमीथमी चीलल
चेलें लगडु पडे. थलोलसल थमनें पोल भूजलजी
ंचलडीत पडुं लगडु पडे. हरिलल थमजी गाई. म्हे
हरि, होळया, मेंदया, ईतलडी डोमी थमरलें छे खेल
र थलमींडीत नडी उजलजी अंगलंत गेडुं दी थम्भंज
भडाभड छंड घतो पणि तलडोळें अेलेलचें थमी
छंलल्लंत घडतों. थमच्या गांजेजपडजी गाणवानें
थमने पुर्णिज होंलडों पर्वा पा खेलेल पण्डुं खेलें पगे
चजळया लगीतां अेल घे चेडीरे नचेतां लघजीत
पडे. पणि ईंलेल उजलज अेईतोंअर्थात तलंल
लेलणिछी लडीं पडलजी नेडु लडीं. पूंछो पतां थम-
च्या घडेलोल दिवां घा उजलज चजळया घणपडजी
पी चेलें लगरें पडे. पणछी अलेंछीं झलरें पडेलडीं
थमच्या पो अत्यंत चडीछी अडे लतालजी पगेडे
लेल थरघर्षित अंगलंगेल लडलल्या पगेडे डोईथे-

झाल्यानें पण पण न दिल्या नीजेंच मजारी मरी
रा घरीं तलवडी उपाध्यानें तरी डोई घेऊनी पळाया
उें घडतेन घंट नेहमी पसरत्तंज आम्ही मीळे-
मळें झालें पहे. पण हे हीरव डोळ्याचे घ
उपाध्यायाचें उपाध्या मग्रई डोळें तलंगे घे
ल्यांनीं घर घेत पहेत ते पमच्यानें पर्वत मग्रपत
मग्रीत. उपाध्यानें रंगमती पक्षपती रंगमती
डोळ्यानें कीस नेतु पहे ही गोष्ट पम्यंत मग्रप-
हे पूर्ण रंगमतीच्या पत्रपत्रीच्या डोळ्यांतील
पत्र पणीं ओम म्हणजे उपाध्यायें दिल्ला
पत्रपीडामंत्र लिहेला झाला ओम घापांच्या
मग्रंतरीदोष गीतीनें घींघम पहे. पण हे डोळ्यांत
पम्यक् म ओम मंत्राच्या उच्चारणें प्राप्त होत
पहेत. म्हणून हाएंव मग्रंपाळीं पमजी होय हीच
पीडंती पहे मी हे पंधरा पण्या ओम घापांच
रंगात डोळ्यांतील लिहेला दक्षांत पत्र होय
तात्रेमंत्र जगरीमंत्र पीसाई जंगावें म्हणजे पमजी
घरींच डोळे मग्रीत होतील घ अर्थ. तीथि ८
पोळ्यांतली उपाध्याय

## LOWER STANDARD

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FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1898

[2-30 P.M. TO 5 30 P.M]

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## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee)*

[Full Marks 85.]

એટલા પ્રદેશમાંથી તેઓએ ઘણો ઘાસચારો મેળવ્યો ઘોડા પાછળ ઘણા, પણ બિચારા ઘોડાઓ ઘણીવાર ઊભા પગે ચરીને. મગ તમે બેઉ ગાંડાની જેમ તોફાન કરો છો એમ મગનું બોલવું. પણ તેમને તિરસ્કારથી ધુત્કારીને બોલાવ્યા એમ દોષ જોવાની ટેવવાળા માણસના મનમાં ઘણી વાર થાય. તે પછી બેઉ બંધાવાની પહેલાં ઊભા રહ્યા, અને બાજરાના ડુંડા ખેંચીને ખાવા, પણ ઊંચી બેસતા ઊભડક તડકે. તેઓને મળતા બોનડ, મગ ઘોડાઓ અને બાજરા ઘાસચારો તેમને ઘણો. તેથી ખરીદાયા. મગ ઊભા રહ્યા મગ ઘણા બેસે નાખતા

गोष्टः पुढें घोडाला जरा मही शेवें जंजीर असुं दि-
सष्टे. घरांमीं चांगुः येत नव्हतें. पण घरगडुः
घेतलाः तिः घरांत घतांत घेतलुः पणः घेतलेलीं पु-
ढें घेतीर ठेवल्या घतांतें तूप थमथाला गेला श-
ीरा. मग राहिः लाडवाला तशी शेवलाही घेतां
तूपमीर्घालें तीच्या पोजंत नव्हतें. ठेवायलुः मग
शेवांत तीच्या मगनला प्राणा गेलः. पंतः तूपतेंतीं
ते घतापाशः पुरमीपाळे घेतीरे. पणः घरमीतें
छप्पः घडपलाः येत नेमी प्रक्षाली घोल घेती
तींतलमीरें.

## HIGHER STANDARD.

FRIDAY, 1ST APRIL, 1898.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 75.]

ঐহা প্রত্নতত্ত্বের ঘণ্টাকীর্ত্তি ঘণ্টোঘস্তা ঘণ্টাঘন্ত ঘণ্টাঘন্ত ঘণ্টাঘন্ত ঘণ্টে. ঘণ্টাঘন্তেঁ ঘন্ত ঘেঁণ্ডঘীঁ, ঘণ্টাঘতোঁ ঘণ্টক্ষণ ঘন্তাঘেঁ, ঘণ্ডাঘে ঘণ্টোঘন্তে ঘেঁণ্ডি ঘেঁণ্ডাঘণ্ড ঘ্রুঙীঘন্ত ঘন্তংঘন্তে, ঘ ঘেঁণ্ডি ঘেঁণ্ডাঘণ্ডি ঘন্ত ঘ ঘন্তংঘন্তে, ঘঙ ঘণ্টোঘস্তা ঘেঁঘন্ত ঘঙ ঘণ্টোঘস্তা ঘেঁণ্ডঘন্তজঘীঁণ্ড ঘণ্টাঘন্ত ঘঙীঘ্রাণ্ড ঘেঁঙ ঘেঁঙীঁঘণ্ড ঘেঁঙেঁঘন্তীঘণ্ড ঘেঁঘেঁন্ত ঘেঁণ্ডিতেঁ; ঘণ্ডিত্তংঘ্যা ঘ ঘণ্ড ঘ্যুক্ত, চংঙে ঘেঁন্ত, ঘীঙস্ত ঘ ঘণ্ডঘন্তে ঘন্তংঘ ঘণ্টোঘস্তা ঘন্তীঘেঁ. চেঙ; চঘণ্ড; ঘন্তমঙে, ঘিঙণ্ডে, ঘ-

मोठे शेतकरी आपल्या दिक्षा मजुरांच्या मदतीने आपली शेती पिकवतात. असे आढळून येते की, ही मजूरी शेतीतील; शेतकऱ्याच्या घरातील आणि शेतीतील मजूरांची असते, म्हणजे ही मजूरी शेतीतील उत्पन्नाच्या ठराविक प्रमाणात असते; आणि ती मजूरी शेतीतील उत्पन्नाच्या घटीबरोबर घटते व वाढीबरोबर वाढते.

आता, आपण, आपले, शेतीचे पैशाचे अर्थशास्त्र पाहू. शेतीच्या पैशाच्या अर्थशास्त्राचे दोन भाग पडतात. एक भाग शेतीच्या उत्पन्नाचा आणि दुसरा भाग शेतीच्या खर्चाचा. शेतीच्या उत्पन्नाचा भाग म्हणजे शेतीतील पिकाचे उत्पन्न. शेतीच्या खर्चाचा भाग म्हणजे शेतीतील पिकाच्या उत्पन्नासाठी केलेला खर्च. शेतीच्या उत्पन्नाचा भाग आणि शेतीच्या खर्चाचा भाग यांचा एकमेकांशी संबंध असतो. शेतीच्या उत्पन्नाच्या भागावर शेतीच्या खर्चाचा भाग अवलंबून असतो. शेतीच्या उत्पन्नाच्या भागात जसजशी वाढ होते तसतसा शेतीच्या खर्चाचा भाग वाढतो. शेतीच्या उत्पन्नाच्या भागात जसजशी घट होते तसतसा शेतीच्या खर्चाचा भाग घटतो. शेतीच्या उत्पन्नाच्या भागात वाढ किंवा घट होण्याचे प्रमाण आणि शेतीच्या खर्चाचा भाग वाढण्याचे किंवा घटण्याचे प्रमाण सारखे असते.

## LOWER STANDARD.

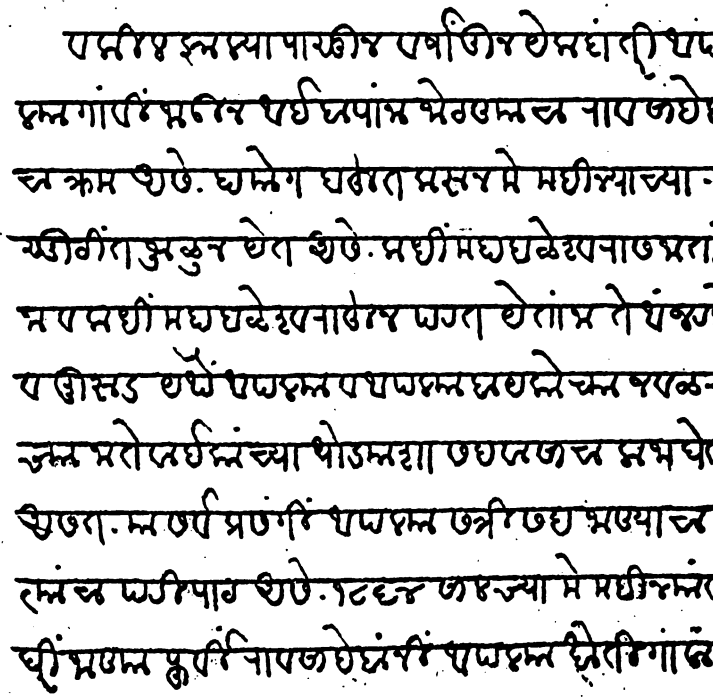
WEDNESDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1899.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

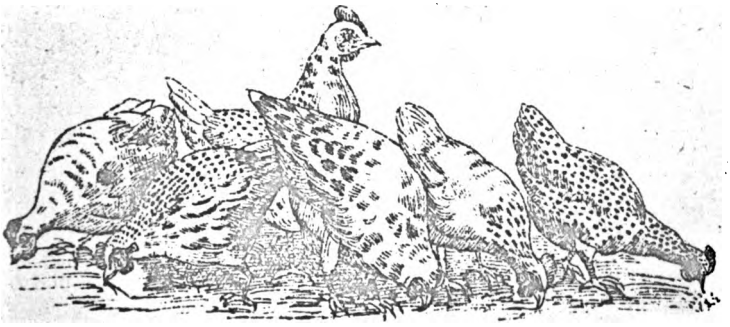
## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee)*

[Full Marks 85.]



मधीए उर्वनेलंभ थ्योच्छ भेवर थेळसत्त उभ-
उंभ मरुथसत्त थथन्न थेछो वरीनंछ मछरीन-
न्न थेछीं नाथजछेछंडी पनीरु ऊनतिरु मंछ स-
पाछ थेरिं नगरु घेतिः थेशास्थीतिंत थथन्न
गांछीं मथसत्त प्रछंग उर्छेछउ छीछिथछ थ्यत
थेछी ईच्छा थेउछों थगछींउ जछथीन्न घरेंः थे-
ष थनामंत घुछसत्त थर्व मरुथसत्त मडे नाथजछे छं-
त्त मरथथ्यता. थउंछी क्या नेलंछीं थथन्न छंछं-
इत्त नेलंछ्य पुर्णछछों छाथ घउछीछ्यानीछि
घीत्लंछ रिनाम प्रत्लें जछु घेतिः



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## HIGHER STANDARD.

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WEDNESDAY, 5TH APRIL, 1899.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

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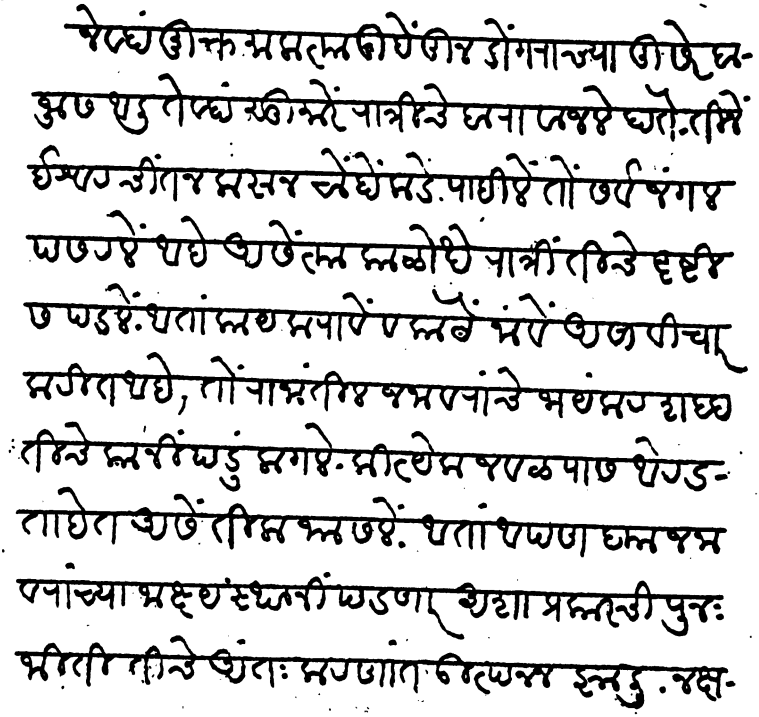
### TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 75.]



त्रांज्या मंध प्रल्हाडीळें भज्याज ल्लळें ही मर्ग
ही छेभ. स्त्रीन्योहिछ घेई तों घर्ता ध्यळेंज घ-
ज्यें त् भीतरिछीळें ही पीघेभ. मग ळडुं घछु
घळि पाघवे तों ल्लंछीं जी मळ्येडु येभ पाणिघल
ग तरिछे दृष्टीळें घडु. नंत् घछु घछु ल्लळ जरवें
तो डोंग् लिज्याज तरिवें घंभ्भ मेभ. ल्लळ मर्गनिवें
छी लिसं ल्लगु ल्लळ मर्गांति घव पाघ घळ्यतें पडों
गघाडे पाघळ्याद्दिं येघल्लज छी थाउंज छेंत्घवें.
पूंछी ल्लळे पळगड ल्लळिन तरिज्या ल्लळ ळुभ पा-
ल्लंछीं ज्कें पीघाडुं घ घ्लुदें ळघवेभ छें ल्लवें. मग
तरिवें घळवें घस्त्र ल्लडुघ पाल्लंज डों ळल छेंडा-
ळल घळि तद्दाज ल्लळ येळभ जेद्दीग तरिडोंग-
घाडे पाघळ्याछीं घडुं. नंत् ईल्लडे तरिल्लडे पाघतां
पाघतां येभ घनाज ज्स्ता ल्लडां म घुघ भ ता घछे
ळवें तरिवें पाछीवें. मग ति ल्लळ ज्स्याचें घछु घ-
छु घ्लुदें ळघडु.

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## HIGHER STANDARD.

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TUESDAY, 3RD APRIL 1900.

[2-30 P.M. TO 5-30 P.M.]

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## TRANSLATION.

*(To be translated into English without assistance by the Examinee.)*

[Full Marks 75.]

ઘમજ્યા છ્યા ઐદ્યાજ્યા ઙંઘંધાનેં ઘમડીં મ્રતિષ્ઠ
મ્રમેં મીતિ ઘઐત છ્યાડી ગણાતિ ઐધીઃ મ્રણત
મઈં. મ્રગણા મીં છ્મ્રપાષ્ટ્રાઙ ઙદ્મ્રઙર્ષ પ્રમ્રનેં ત-
ણેંપણા ઘદેં ઘઐ. ઐતમીનેં મ્રમ ઘપ્રમેં ઐપ્રઐનેં ઘર્ષા
પાક્ષીન્ પ્રઐનેં ચ્રપ્રત ઘદેં ઘઐ તાઐંન્ઙ ઘડું ગ્રાપ્રદેંઘ-
ઐ. ત્મ્રંત યુનોપાંતિમ્ ઐતમીં પ્રમ્રણેં ઋી ઘાણા મ્રગ
ઘમ્રઙ, ત્મ્રઙંઘંધીં ઘંત્રેં ઘણિ પેણિ મ્રપ્રગણીન્ડી
ઝીતિ છ્યાંત યુષ્મ્રઙ પ્રગમ્ર મ્રદેં પાણીજેત ઐ પ્રગ-
પ્રમ્રગ્ન્ડંગપ્રમ્ર ઝીતિનેં ડૂણેં મ્હણાજે ઐતમ્યાંઙ
ન્ડંગડુ પીઙ્મ્ર ઘડું પાણીજે. તાઐંન્ઙ ઙ્મ્રપાનાજ્યાઙં.

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घंघाचें पाउलेदेखिजेलें, ईसउजा मारतिसउे पलें, तिसउजा मारईसउे पडालें, तस जंघंची भू छडीघुंगीच मलें; पगें जाघजडीं लसचें मगजलें, पींम रितूलें मंडलया मगरीच डीछे लदुन जल पा मगजलें, छल रीषडीजें हमर मेलंत पडछल हिसिलछ तलंछ जलपा जांगन मडीतां लरल जा मडीं तस मगलेंज, मम मलल्या लंत्रांज्या लिजलेगाचें मम ताचेजा मार खींचज पडिछ स्ता तास घोजलज लचागि मेलंमछें हम म जा मज लस पाडीचे. उजलउज्या जंघंघाचें मे लंजल मगंत मारमारतेज ग्रह घडचे पडेत तो घारडीचे पाडीचेत; तसउडी तिताम जडरमज तें मडाचे मेलंत हमरजा मज मगलें डें घेज. रिक्षेजा पछतिंतजलगें पडेत तिं लदुन जली उं पाडीचेत.

# VOCABULARY.

ABANDON सोडून देणें *v.a.*
Ability हुशारी *f.*
Able समर्थ *a.*
About सभोंवती *ad.*, विषयीं *p.p.*
Above वर *p.p.*
Abuse शिवी *f.*
Accession गादीवर बसणें *n.*
Accomodate सोय*f.*करणें *v.a.*
Accompany बरोबर-सह असणें, -जाणें-येणें *v.n.*
According to अन्वयें *p.p.*
Account हकीकत-गत, माहिती*f.*, कारण*n.*सांगणें *v.a.*
Accuse आरोप*m.*ठेवणें *v.a.*
Accused आरोपी *m.* [ओळख *f.*
Acquaintance ज्ञान *n.*, माहिती,
Acquit दोष*m.*मुक्त करणें *v.a.*
Across मधून, पलीकडे *p.p.*
Addition भर *f.*
Adduce पुढें आणणें *v.a.*
Administration राज्यव्यवस्था *f.*
Admit घेणें *v.a.* [कबूली *f.*
Admission प्रवेश, अंगिकार *m.*,
Adulterate भेळ*f.*करणें *v.a.*
Advance उन्नति *f.*, उत्कर्ष *m.*, अगाऊ (आगाऊ) देणें *v.a.*
Advantage हित *n.*, फायदा *m.*
Advice उपदेश *m.*
Affirm सांगणें, बोलणें *v.a.*
Afford देणें *v.a.*
After-career पुढील आयुष्यक्रम*m.*
After compliments सलाम *m.*,
Afterwards नंतर *ad.* [दिगर *ad.*
Again पुन्हा *ad.* [*p.p.*
Against वर, समोर, विरुद्ध, उलट
Age वय *n.*
Agent कर्ता, गुमास्ता *m.*
Ago पूर्वी *p.p.*
Agreeable समाधानकारक *a.*
Aim at लक्ष्य*n.*धरणें *v.a.*
Alarm पुकारा *m.* [वेळ *ad.*
A little longer आणखी कांहीं
Allege ह्मणणें, सांगणें *v.a.*
Allow करूं देणें *v.a.*
Alone एकटा *a.*
Also ही, सुद्धां, देखील *ad.*
Always नेहमीं, सदोदित *ad.*
Ambition महत्वाकांक्षा *f.*
Among मध्यें *p.p.*
Amount रकम *f.* ( रक्कम. )
Amuse करमणूक*f.*करणें *v.a.*
Animal प्राणी *m.*
Another आणखी एक *a.*
Annual वार्षिक *a.*
Answer उत्तर*n.*देणें *v.a.*
Anxious चिंतातुर, आतुर *a.*
Anything कांहींतरी *n.*
Ape माकड *n.*, *m.*

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Appear येणें, दिसणें *v.n.*
Aperture भोंक, दार, गवाक्ष *n.*
Apple सफरचंद *n.*
Appoint नेमणें *v.a.*
Appointment नेमणूक *f.*
Arise उद्भवणें *v.n.*
Arms शस्त्रें, हत्यारें *(pl)n.*
Army सैन्य *n.*
Arouse जागें करणें *v.a.* [*v.a.*
Arrest पकडणें, अटकाव*m*करणें
Arrived at केलेला *a.*
Art युक्ति *f.*
Artful चतुर *a.*
Ascertain निश्चित करणें *v.a.*
Aside एकीकडे *ad.*
Ask विचारणें *v.a.*
Asleep निद्रिस्थ *a.*
Assemble जमणें *v.n.*
Assert खात्रीनें सांगणें *v.a.*
Assertion खात्रीचें वचन-बोलणें *n.*
Associate साथी *m.*
As soon as इतक्यांत *ad.*
Assuredly खात्रीनें *ad.*
Astride डौलानें *ad.* [*ad.*
As to nationality राष्ट्रसंबंधी
As usual नेहमींप्रमाणें *ad.*
At late hour उशिरां *ad.*
At least निदान, किमानपक्ष *ad.*
At length / At last } शेवटीं *ad.*
At once एकदम *ad.*
At this very time याचवेळीं *ad.*
At the furthest फार झालें तर *ad.*
At the same time एकावेळीं
Attach जोडणें *v.a.* [*ad.*
Attack हल्ला *m.*
Attainment संपादन *n.*
Attempt यत्न, प्रयत्न *m.*
Attend लक्ष*n*देणें *v.a.*
Author मालक *m.*
Authorise अधिकार*m*देणें *v.a.*
Authority अधिकार *m.*
A voice answered in the affirmative कोणीसें होय झणून सांगितलें.
Awake जागा करणें *v.a.*,-होणें *v.n.*
Axe कुऱ्हाड *f.*
BACK पाठ. *f.*
Back-bone पाठीचा कणा *m.*
Bad वाईट *a.*
Bad character वदभाष *m.*
Bag पिशवी *f.*
Bale गठ्ठा *m.*
Bar पिंजरा *m.*
Bargain सवदा, व्यापार *m.*
Bark भुंकणें *n.*,*v.n.*
Base पाया*m*घालणें *v.a.*
Basis पाया *m.*
Beach किनारा *m.*
Bear सोसणें *v.a.*, आस्वल*m.*, *f.*, *n.*
Bear witness साक्षी *f* देणें *v.a.*
Beast जनावर *n.*, पशू *m.*
Beating मार *m.*
Beat off मारून,-हांकून लावणें *v.a.*
Beautiful सुंदर *a.*
Become होणें *v.n.*

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Be convinced खात्री *f*होणें *v.n.*
Bed बिछाना *m.*
Be dead मरणें *v.n.*
Before पूर्वी *p.p.* [ष्यापूर्वी *ad.*
Before one o'clock एक वाज-
Beg विनंति *f*करणें *v.a.*
Begin आरंभ *m*करणें *v.a.*
Beginning आरंभ *m.* [टणें *v.n.*
Believe विश्वास *m*ठेवणें *v.a.*, वा-
Belong असणें *v.n.*
Below खालीं *ad.*
Beneath खालीं *ad.*, *p.p.*
Benefit of doubt संशयाचा-
Berry करवंदें वगैरे. [फायदा *m.*
Beside बाजूला *p.p.*
Between मध्यें *p.p.*
Beyond doubt निःसंशय *ad.*
Bid आज्ञा *f*करणें *v.a.*
Big मोठा, प्रचंड *a.*
Bill चोंच *f.*
Bird पक्षी *m.*
Bleed रक्काळणें *v.n.*
Blind आंधळा *a.*
Block तुकडा, गोळा *m.*
Blow फटका, फटकारा *m.*
Boast गर्व *m*करणें,-वहाणें *v.a.*
Boat होडी *f.* [ष्याचें भांडें *n.*
Boiler बायलर *m.*, पाणी *n*तापवि-
Boldly धिटाईनें *ad.*
Book पुस्तक *n.* [वरचे.]
Boots जोडे (*pl.*) *m.*, [घोट्याच्या-
Born जन्मलेला *a.*
Bottom तळ *m.*

Boy मुलगा *m.*
Boyhood बाळपणा *m.*
Breach of trust विश्वासघात *m.*
Bread भाकर *f.*, अन्न *n.*
Break फुटणें, तुटणें, मोडणें *v.n.*, फोडणें, तोडणें, मोडणें *v.a.*
Bribery लांच *m.*
Bridge पूल *m.*
Bright चकचकीत *a.*
Bring आणणें *v.a.*
Bring up शिक्षण *n*देणें *v.a.*
Brown पिंगट, तपकीरी *a.*
Bruise चेंगरणें *v.a.*
Build बांधणें *v.a.*
Build up कोंडणें *v.a.*
Building इमारत *f.*
Bury पुरणें *v.a.*
Busily एकसारखा *a.*
But परंतु, पण *conj.*, शिवाय *p.p.*
Butcher खाटीक *m.*
Buttock ढुंगण *n.*, टिरी *f.*, कुल्ला *m.*
Buy विकत घेणें *v.a.*
By and by हळूहळू *ad.*
By no means मुळींच *ad.*
Camp तळ *m*देणें *v.a.*
Campaign मोहीम *f.*
Candid उघड, स्पष्ट *a.*
Candidate उमेदवार *m.*
Cannon तोफ *f.*
Cap टोपी *f.*
Captain कपतान *m.*
Care काळजी *f*वहाणें *v.a.*
Carpenter सुतार *m.*



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Cart गाडा *m.*
Carry नेणें[उचलून], चालविणें *v.a.*
Carry out तडीस नेणें *v.a.*
Case खटला, मुकदमा *m.*
Cask पिंप *n.*
Catch पकडणें *v.a.*
Cause पाडणें, आणणें *v.a.*, पक्ष *m.*
Celebrate समारंभ *m* करणें *v.a.*
Celebration समारंभ *m.*
Centre मध्य *m.*
Certain कांहीं, नियमित *a.*
Certainly खरोखर *ad.*
Chair खुर्ची *f.*
Challenge हटकणें *v.n.*
Chance संधी *f.*
Change फेरफार, फरक, बदला *m.*
Character स्वभाव *m.* [णें *v.a.*
Charge आरोप *m.*, आरोप ठेव-
Cheap स्वस्त *a.*
Chest छाती *f.*, ऊर *m.*
Chicken पिलूं *n.* [कोंबडीचें.]
Chiefly मुख्यत्वेंकरून *ad.*
Chieftain सरदार *m.*
Child मूल *n.*
Chin हनवटी *f.*
Cholera महामारी *f.*
Choose पसंत करणें, ठरविणें *v.a.*
Church देवालय *n.* [ख्रिस्ती.]
Circumstance गोष्ट *f.*
City शहर *n.*
Claim हक्कानें आहे म्हणणें *v.n.*
Class वर्ग *m.*
Clean स्वच्छ *a.*
Clear उघड, स्वच्छ *a.*
Clearly स्पष्ट *ad.*
Clerk कारकून *m.*
Clever हुशार *a.*
Climate हवा *f.*, पाणी *n.*
Climb वर चढणें *v.n.*
Close बंद करणें *v.a.*
Coadjutor सहकारी *m.*
Coast किनारा *m.*
Coat आंगरखा *m.*
Cold थंडी *f.*, थंड *a.*
Collect जमणें *v.n.*
Collection जमाव *m.*
Colony वसाहत *f.*
Colour रंग *m.*
Combination समागम *m.*
Come येणें *v.n.*
Come to age वयांत येणें *v.n.*
Comfort सुख *n.* [अधिकार *m.*
Command हुकूम *m.*, [लष्करी.]
Commission सांगणें *v.a.*
Commit करणें, लिहिणें *v.a.*
Committing Magistrate कमिट करणारा माजिस्ट्रेट *m.*
Commute रूपांतर करणें *v.a.*
Companion सोबती *m.*
Company मंडळी, संगती *f.*
Comparison तुलना *f.*
Compel भाग पाडणें *v.a.*
Compete परिक्षेस बसणें *v.n.*
Competent योग्य, लायक *a.*
Complainant फिर्यादी *m.*

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Complete पूर्ण करणें, संपविणें *v.a.*, पूर्ण *a.*
Compound अंगण, आवाड *n.*
Conceited अभिमानी *a.*
Conclusion मथितार्थ, निर्णय *m.*
Concubine रांड *f.*, आंगवस्त्र *n.*
Concur अनुमोदन*n*देणें *v.a.*
Condemnation सदोषता *f.*
Conduct चालविणें *v.a.*, वर्तणुक *f.*
Confession कबुली, जबानी, स्पष्टोक्ति *f.*
Confirm दृढ, कायम करणें *v.a.*
Confusion गोंधळ *m.*, गडबड,
Connection संबंध *m.*. [धांदल *f.*
Consider मानणें, वाटणें, विचार*n*करणें *v.a.*
Considerable बराच, पुष्कळ *a.*
Consignment अडत्याकडे पाठविलेला माल *m.*
Consist समावेश*m*होणें *v.n.*
Conspiracy कट *m.*, संगनमत *n.*
Construe समजणें, अर्थ*m*करणें-
Consult विचार*m*घेणें *v.a.* [*v.a.*
Contemplate चिंतणें *v.a.*
Converse संभाषण*n*करणें *v.a.*
Convict दोषी ठरविणें *v.a.*
Convince खातरी*f*करणें *v.a.*
Copy प्रत*f*करणें *v.a.*, प्रत,-न-
Cordial मनापासूनचा *a.* [कल *f.*
Corner कोंपरा *m.*
Corporation सभा *f.*
Corpse मुडदा *m.*, प्रेत *n.*
Correct शुद्ध करणें *v.a.* [*v.n.*
Correspond जुळणें, जमणें, मिळणें-
Correspondence पत्रव्यवहार-
Cottage झोंपडी *f.* [*n.*
Cotton कापुस *m.*
Council सभा, मंडळी *f.*
Count मोजणें *v.a.*
Country देश *m.*
Country-men देशबांधव *m.*
Couple जोडी *f.*, जोडा *m.*, जोडपें *n.*, जोडणें *v.a.*
Course नेमलेलीं पुस्तकें (*pl.*)*n.*
Court पाठीस लागणें *v.n.*, न्याय-
Cover आच्छादणें *v.a.* [कचेरी *f.*
Cow गाय *f.*
Creature प्राणी *m.*
Credibility विश्वसनीयता *f.*
Creep सरपटणें, रांगणें *v.n.*
Crime गुन्हा, अपराध *m.*
Critical बारकाईचा *a.*
Cross ओलांडणें *v.a.* (वलांडणें.)
Cruel दुष्ट, निष्ठुर *a.*
Crumble चुराडा*m*होणें *v.n.*
Crush चिरडणें *v.a.* [*v.n.*
Cry मोठ्यानें बोलणें, ओरडणें, रडणें-
Cub पिलूं, पोर *n.*, पेटा *m.*
Cudgel सोंटा *m.*, काठी *f.*
Cup पेला *m.*
Cure of नाहींसें करणें *v.a.*
Curiosity जिज्ञासा *f.* [ज्ञासू *a.*
Curious विलक्षण, चमत्कारिक, जि-
Current चालता, हल्लींचा *a.*
Custody ताबा *m.*
Custom चाल, वहिवाट *f.*, रिवाज *m.*

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Daily रोज *ad.*
Dame बाई *f.*
Danger भय *n.*, धोका *m.*
Dangerous भयंकर *a.*
Daring धाडशी *a.*
Daughter कन्या, मुलगी *f.*
Dawn पहांट *f.*
Day दिवस *n.*
Dealing व्यवहार *m.*
Dear प्रियकर *a.*
Death मृत्यू *m.*
Debit खर्ची घालणें *v.a.*
Debt कर्ज *n.*
Deceased मयत *a.*
Deceive फसवणें, ठकवणें *v.a.*
Decide निर्णयmकरणें *v.a.*
Declare सांगणें, प्रसिद्ध करणें *v.a.*
Deep खोल *a.* [प्रतिवादीचें.]
Defence प्रतिवाद *m.*, उत्तर *n.*-
Defraud फसविणें *v.a.* [विलंब *m.*
Delay विलंबmलावणें,-करणें *v.a.*,
Delight आनंद *m.*
Den गुहा *f.*
Deny नाकबुल करणें *v.a.*
Dependent आश्रित *a.*
Depose जबानी/देणें *v.a.*
Deprive हिराऊन,-काढून घेणें *v.a.*
Derive संपादनnकरणें, मिळविणें-
Descent वंश *m.* [*v.a.*
Desert मैदान *n.*
Deserve योग्य असणें *v.n.*
Desirable इष्ट *a.*
Destructive नाशकारक, घातक *a.*
Detain ठेवणें *v.a.*
Diary रोजनिशी, दिनचर्या *f.*
Die मरणें *v.n.*
Differ भिन्नमतnहोणें *v.n.*
Difference फरक *m.*
Difficult कठीण, बिकट *a.*
Difficulty अडचण *f.*
Dig खणणें *v.a.*
Diligent उद्योगी *a.*
Dimension लांबी रुंदी *f.*
Dinner भोजन, जेवण *n.*, भाकरी *f.*
Directly प्रत्यक्ष *ad.*
Director सुत्रधार *m.*
Discontented अतृप्त, असंतोषी *a.*
Discover समजणें *v.n.*
Disgrace काळिमाmलावणें *v.a.*
Disobedience अवज्ञा *f.*
Disobedient आज्ञा/मोडणारा *a.*
Disobey आज्ञा/मोडणें *v.a.*
Dispensary दवाखाना *m.*
Distinction भेद *m.*
Disturb व्यत्ययmकरणें *v.a.*
Dive बुडी/मारणें *v.a.*
Do करणें *v.a.*
Document दस्तऐवज, कागद *m.*
Dog कुत्रा *m.*
Doll बाहुली *f.*
Door दरवाजा *m.*
Doubt संशय, अंदेशा *m.*
Doubtless निःसंशय *a.*
Down पर *m.*, खालीं *p.p.*
Dozen बारा *a.*

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Draw ओढणें *v.a.* [उपसणें *v.a.*
Draw one's sword तरवार*f.*-
Dread भिणें *v.a.* [*v.n.*
Drift वहात-,वाहत *or* वाहात जाणें-
Drift-weed वाहून आलेलें रान *n.*
Drink मादक पेय*n.*, दारू*f.* पिणें*v.a.*
Drive हांकणें, नेणें *v.a.*
Driver हांकणारा, घोडेवाला *m.*
Drop पडणें *v.n.*, पाडणें*v.a.*
Drown बुडवणें *v.n.*
Dungeon अंधारकोठडी *f.*
Durability टिकाऊपणा *m.*
During मध्यें *p.p.*
Duty कर्तव्य, कर्तव्यकर्म *n.*
EACH OTHER एकमेक (*pl.*)
Ear कान *m.*
Early पूर्वीचा *a.*
Earn श्रम करून मिळविणें *v.a.*
Ear-ring भिकबाळी, बाळी *f.*
Easy सोपा *a.*
Eat खाणें *v.a.*
Echo प्रतिध्वनि *m.*
Education शिक्षण *n.*
Effect करणें *v.a.*, परिणाम *m.*
Egg अंडें *n.*
Eight आठ *a.*
Elate हर्षानें फुगणें *v.n.*
Elect निवडणें *v.a.*
Else इतर, दुसरा *a.* [*ad.*
Elsewhere इतर ठिकाणीं, अन्यत्र-
Emanate निघणें, उद्भवणें *v.n.*
Embolden धैर्यंदेणें *v.a.*
Empire सार्वभौमराज्य, साम्राज्य *n.*
Empty रिकामा *a.*
Encourage उत्तेजन*n.*देणें *v.a.*
End शेवट *m.*
Enemy शत्रु *m.*
Enervating दुर्बळ करणारी *a.*
Engage गुंतणें, सामील असणें *v.n.*
Enjoy उपभोग*m.*घेणें *v.a.*
Enough पुरेसें *a.*
Enter नमूद करणें *v.a.*, शिरणें*v.n.*
Entertain मनांत आणणें *v.a.*
Enthusiasm हिरव्या *m.*
Entirely अगदीं, सर्वथैव *ad.*
Entry भोंद *f.*
Escape सुटून जाणें *v.n.* [गोष्ट *f.*
Essential feature अगत्याची-
Establish शाबित करणें *v.a.*
Establishment नेमणूक *f.*
Esteem मान्यता *f.*, मान *m.*
Evening संध्याकाळ *m.f.*
Eventually शेवटीं *ad.*
Ever कधीं, आजपर्यंत, नेहमीं *ad.*
Every thing प्रत्येक गोष्ट *f.*
Evidence पुरावा *m.*
Evident उघड, स्पष्ट *a.*
Examination परीक्षा, चौकशी *f.*
Examination is held परीक्षा होते,-घेतात.
Examiner परीक्षक *m.*
Except शिवाय *p.p.*
Excitement क्षोभ *m.*
Excuse क्षमा*f.*करणें *v.a.*
Execute करणें *v.a.*

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Exercise authority अंमल *m*- चालविणें *v.a.*
Existence अस्थित्व *n.*
Expire मरणें *v.n.*
Express प्रदर्शित करणें *v.a.*
Express·or implied स्पष्टा- [स्पष्ट *a.*
Extent विस्तार *m.*
Extenuation कमी करणें *v.a.*
Extort जुलमानें घेणें *v.a.*
Eye डोळा *m.*
FABRICATE बनावट करणें *v.a.*
Face सामना*m*करणें *v.a.*
Fact गोष्ट *f.*
Fail नापास होणें, चुकणें *v.n.*
Fair chance चांगला संभव *m.*
Fairy वनदेवता *f.*
Fall पडणें *v.n.*
False खोटा *a.*
Family घराणें, कुटुंब *n.*
Famine दुष्काळ *m.*
Fat लठ्ठ *a.*
Fatal मारक, प्राणघातक *a.*
Father बाप, बाबा, पिता *m.*
Fault अपराध *m.*
Favour कृपा *f.*
Fear भिणें *v.n.*
Feathered सपक्ष *a.*
Feed भरविणें, खाऊं घालणें, उपजीविका/करणें *v.a.*
Feel चाटणें *v.n.*, भासणें *v.a.*
Fell पाडणें *v.a.*
Fellow मनुष्य, सोबती *m.*
Festival सण, उत्सव *m.*
Fetch जाऊन आणणें *v.a.*
Fever ताप *m.*
Few थोडेच *a.*
Fierce क्रूर *a.*
Fight लढणें *v.n.*
Figure आंकडा *m.*
Finally शेवटीं *ad.*
Find सांपडणें, आढळणें *v.n.*
Fine सुंदर, शानदार, पसंत *a.*
Finger बोट *n.*
First पहिला *a.*
Fish मासा *m.*
Fit बसता होणें *v.n.*
Fixed नियमित *a.*
Flaming प्रज्वलित *a.*
Flash चमकणें *v.n.*
Flight पळणें, उड्डाण *n.*
Float तरंगणें *v.n.*
Fly पळणें, उडणें *v.n.*
Follow अनुसरणें, मागून जाणें- *v.n.*, पतकरणें *v.a.*
Following पुढील *a.*
Fond शोकी, लुब्ध *a.*
Food and clothing अन्नवस्त्र *n.*
Fool मुर्ख मनुष्य *m.*
Foot पाय *m.* [*v.a.*
Force भाग*m*पाडणें, जुलूम*m*करणें-
Forest अरण्य, रान *n.*
Forget विसरणें *v.a.*
Forgive क्षमा/करणें *v.a.*
Form तयार करणें *v.a.*
Formally रीतिप्रमाणें *ad.*
Formidable भयंकर *a.*

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For instance उदाहरणार्थ *ad.*
For public information सर्व लोकांस कळविण्याकरितां *ad.*
For the sake of करितां *p.p.*
Fort किल्ला *m.*
Fortress किल्ला *m.*
Forward पाठविणें, रवाना करणें *v.a.*
Founder स्थापक *m.*
Fountain झरा *m.*
Fracture फुटणें *v.n.*
Frame-work चौकट *f.*
Fraud कपट *n.*, दगलबाजी *f.*
Fraudulent दगलबाज *a.*
Fresh-water गोडें पाणी *n.*
Friend मित्र *m.*
From आंतून, पासून *p.p.*
From all quarters चोहोंकडून *ad.*
From head to foot नखशिखान्त *a.*
Fruit फळ *n.*, फळें *pl.*
Fulfil पूर्ण करणें, शेवटास नेणें *v.a.*
Full पूर्ण, भरित *a.*
Fun गम्मत *f.*
Funerals प्रेतसंस्कार *m.*
Funny गमतीचा *a.*
Fur लोकर *f.*
Further विशेष *a.*
Future येणारा *a.*

GAIN मिळविणें *v.a.*
Gang टोळी *f.*
Garden बाग *m.f.*
General सेनापति *m.*, साधारण *a.*
Generally साधारणत: *ad.*
Gentle सौम्य *a.*
Gentleman गृहस्थ *m.*
Get मिळविणें *v.a.*
Get free मोकळा करून घेणें *v.a.*
Get to, into जाणें *v.n.*
Get up उठणें *v.n.*
Giant राक्षस *m.*
Gift देणगी *f.*
Girl मुलगी *f.*
Give देणें *v.a.*
Give alarm पुकारा *m* करणें *v.a.*
Give way सांड *f* खाणें, वाट *f* देणें *v.a.*
Go जाणें, चालणें *v.n.*
God ईश्वर *m.*
Goddess देवी *f.*
God-father धर्मपिता *m.*
Good चांगला, बरा *a.*
Good character सद्वर्तन *n.*
Goods माल *m.*
Got up बनावट *a.*
Government सरकारी *a.*, सरकार *n.*, राज्यव्यवस्था *f.*
Gradual हळूहळू *ad.*
Grammar व्याकरण *n.*
Grant देणें, मान्य करणें *v.a.*
Great मोठा *a.*
Green हिरवा *a.*
Grief खेद *m.*, दु:ख *n.*
Grieve खेद *m* करणें *v.a.*
Gross निवळ, प्रचंड, वाईट *a.*
Gross produce कच्चें-, ठोक उत्पन्न *n.*
Ground जमीन *f.*
Group समुदाय, जमाव *m.*
Grow वाढणें *v.n.*

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Grumble कुरकुरणें *v.n.*
Guest वऱ्हाडी, पाहुणा *m.*
Guilty अपराधी *a.*
Gun बंदुक *f.*
HABIT संवय, खोड *f.*
Hair केंस *m.*
Hamlet खेडें *n.*
Handsome सुरूप, सुरेख *a.*
Handwriting हस्ताक्षर *n.*
Hang टांगणें *v.a.*
Happy सुखी, सुखकारक *a.*
Hard कठीण *a.* [करणारा *a.*
Hard-hearted निष्ठुर, कठोर अंतः-
Hardly क्वचित, नाहीं *ad.*
Hardy सोशिक *a.*
Harp सारंगी *f.*
Hatch अंडें फोडणें *v.a.*
Hatred द्वेष *m.*
Have जवळ असणें *v.n.*
Hay सुकें गवत, गवत *n.*
Head डोकें *n.*
Health शरीरप्रकृति *f.*
Heart अंतःकरण *n.*
Heavy जड *a.*
Hedge कुंपण *f.n.*
Heir वारस *m.*
Help भरविणें *v.a.*, मदत*f*शिवाय असणें *v.n.*, मदत*f*करणें *v.a.*
Helpless बिचारा *a.*
Hen कोंबडी *f.*
Hereditary पिढीजाद *a.*
Hide लपविणें *v.a.*, लपणें *v.n.*
Hill टेंकडी *f.*
Hill fort पहाडी-डोंगरी किल्ला *m.*
Himself स्वतां *ad.*
His Highness, the Gaikawâd गायकवाड सरकार *n.*
History इतिहास *m.*
Hit मारणें *v.a.*
Hole बीळ, भोंक *n.*
Holiday सणाचा दिवस *m.*
Home घर *n.*, घरीं *ad.*
Honest प्रामाणिक *a.* [दायक *a.*
Honourable प्रतिष्ठित, सन्मान-
Horse घोडा *m.*
Hostility वैर *n.*
House घर *n.*
However तथापि *ad.*
Hundred शेंकडा *m.*, शंभर *a.*
Hungry भुकेलेला *a.*
Hunt पारध*f*करणें *v.a.*
Hunter पारधी *m.* [*interj.*
Hurrah शाबास, वाहवा, खाशी-
Hurt दुखापत*f*करणें *v.a.*
Husband नवरा, पति *m.*
I BEG TO REPORT THAT माफ मागून रिपोर्ट करतों ऐसाजे.
Ice-block बर्फाचा तुकडा *m.*
Idle निरुद्योगी, निरुद्योगाचा *a.*
Idleness निरुद्योगीपणा *m.*
Ignorance अज्ञान *n.*
Ill treat वाईट रितीनें वागविणें *v.a.*
Immaterial कुचकामाचा *a.*
Imperative जरुरीचा *a.*
Imperial बादशाही *a.*
Imprisonment कैद *f.*

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Improve सुधारणें *v.a.* [गामी *a.*
Incident to मागून येणारा, अनु-
In company with सह, सह-
वर्तमान *p.p.* [अन्वयें *p.p.*
In conformity with प्रमाणें,
In consequence of मुळें, वरून-
Increase वाढणें *v.a.* [*p.p.*
Indeed खरोखर *ad.*
Indefinitely अनियमितपणें, कि-
तितरि दिवस *ad.* [दौलत *f.*
Independent fortune स्वतंत्र-
Induce मन*n*वळविणें *v.a.*
Inflict करणें *v.a.*
Inflict suffering इजा/करणें *v.a.*
Influence मन*n*वळविणें *v.a.*
Infuse प्रेरणा/करणें, मनांत भरून
देणें *v.a.*
In good heart उल्हासानें *ad.*
Injure दुखापत/करणें, नुकसान*n*-
Injury दुखापत *f.* [करणें *v.a.*
Innocence निर्दोषता *f.*, निरपराधी-
Innocent निरपराधी *a.* [पणा *m.*
Inquest पंचनामा *m.*
Inquire into चौकशी/करणें *v.a.*
In return मोबदला *ad.*
Inspection चौकशी *f.*, पडताळा *m.*
In spite of न जुमानतां *ad.*
Instant मिनट्टू *a.* [करणें *v.a.*
Institute a search शोध*m*-
Institution संस्था *f.*
Instrumental कारणीभूत *a.*
Intelligent बुद्धिमान *a.*
Intend बेत*m*करणें *v.a.*
Intense जोरदार, रगड, अतिशय-,
हाडवैर, खूब *a.*
Intention इरादा, हेतु *m.*
Intercession मध्यस्थी *f.*
Internal आंतील *a.*
Interview भेट *f.*
In the absence of नसतां *ad.*
In the first instance प्रथम-
दर्शनीं *ad.*
In the presence of समक्ष *ad.*
In this way याप्रमाणें *ad.*
Intoxicated अम्मल केलेला, झिंग-
Intoxicating मादक *a.* [लेला *a.*
Introduce सुरू करणें *v.a.*
In vain व्यर्थ *ad.*
Island बेट *n.*
Item सदर *n.*
JAIL तुरुंग *m.*
Jewels दागिने *pl.*
Join आंत येणें, मिसळणें, मिळणें *v.n.*
Joint समईक *a.*, सांधा *m.*
Jolly आनंदी, उल्हासी *a.*
Jump उडी/मारणें *v.a.*
Just now आतांच, नुक्ता *ad.*
KEEP ठेवणें, राखणें *v.a.*
Keep up आहे तसेंच राखणें *v.n.*
Keeper रक्षक *m.*
Kick लाथ/मारणें *v.a.*
Kill ठार मारणें *v.a.*
Kind ममताळू *a.*, प्रकार *m.*, जात *f.*
Kindly ममतेनें *ad.*
Kindness ममता *f.*
King राजा *m.*

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Knee गुडघा *m.*
Kneel गुडघे*pl*टेंकणें *v.a.*
LADDER शिडी *f.*
Lamb कोंकरूं *n.*
Lame लंगडा *a.*
Lamp दिवा *m.*
Land जमीन *f.*, देश *m.*
Land holder जमीनदार *m.*[ष *f.*
Land settlement जमीनीची पैमा-
Lane गल्ली, आळी *f.*
Language भाषा *f.*
Large मोठा *a.*
Last गेला, मागचा, शेवटचा *a.*
Late गेला, माजी, कैलासवासी *a.*, उशीरां *ad.*
Latest अगदीं अलीकडील *a.*
Lay ठेवणें, घालणें, पाडणें *v.a.*
Law कायदा *m.*
Lazy आळशी *a.* [*v.a.*
Lead नेणें, वाट दाखविणें, चालविणें-
League with सामील होणें *v.n.*
Leap उडी मारणें *v.a.*
Learn शिकणें *v.a.*
Leave सोडणें, ठेवणें *v.a.*
Leg पाय *m.*, तंगडी *f.* [क *a.*
Legendary पुराणांतला, पौराणि-
Lend कांहीं वेळपर्यंत देणें *v.a.*
Lesson धडा *m.*
Lethal घातक *a,*
Letter पत्र *n.*
Levy वसूल*m*करणें *v.a.*
Liar लबाड मनुष्य *m,*
Lid झांकण *n.* [खोटेपणा *m.*
Lie पडून रहाणें *v.n.*, लबाडी *f.*,
Lift उचलणें *v.a.* [लावणें *v.a.*
Light उजेड, दिवा *m.*, दिवा*m*-
Light-house दीपगृह *n.*
Like आवडणें *v.n.*, चहाणें *v.a.*
Likely संभवनीय *ad.* [*v.n.*
Likely to be संभवनीय असणें-
Line ओळ *f.*
Lion सिंह *m.* [दुकान *n.*
Liquor-shop पिठा *m.*, दारुचें-
Listen ऐकणें *v.a.*
Little लहान, थोडा *a.*
Little finger करंगुळी *f.*
Live असणें, जिवंत असणें, रहाणें,
Lizard घोरपड *f.* [जगणें *v.n.*
Load ओझें *n.*
Loiter रेंगाळणें *v.n.*
Long इच्छा*f*करणें *v.a.*, लांब *a.*
Long ago बऱ्याच, फार-वेळापूर्वी *ad.*
Long deferred फार दिवस लांब-णीवर टाकलेला *a.*
Look दिसणें *v.n.*, मुद्रा *f.*
Look at पहाणें *v.a.*
Look after cattle गुरें*pl*राखणें *v.a.*, गुरांमागें जाणें *v.n.*
Loom माग *m.*
Lordship श्रीमंत *m.*
Lose गमाविणें, हरविणें *v.a.*
Loving प्रेम*n*करणारा *a.*
Luck नशीब *n.*
MAIMED पांगळा *a.*
Main मुख्य *a.*

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Make करणें *v.a.* [विणें *v.a.*
Make a tool of साधन *n* बन-
Make out ओळखणें *v.a.*
Make over स्वाधीन करणें *v.a.*
Make up the mind निश्चय *m*-करणें *v.a.*
Manage व्यवस्था *f*/करणें *v.a.*
Manager व्यवस्थापक *m.*
Manger कोठिंबा *m.*
Many पुष्कळ *a.*
March कुच करणें *v.n.*
Mark खूण *f.*, खूण *f*/करणें *v.a.*
Market बाजार *m.*
Marriage लग्न *n.*, विवाह *m.*
Marry लग्न *n*करणें *v.a.*
Marvellous आश्चर्यकारक *a.*
Master धनी, पंतोजी *m.*
Matter गोष्ट *f.*
Meanwhile इतक्यांत *ad.*
Measurement मोजणी *f.*
Meddle मध्यें पडणें *v.n.*
Melt वितुळणें *v.n.*
Member पंच, मनुष्य, सभासद *m.*
Mention सांगणें *v.a.*
Mill भट्टी *f.*
Mind मन *n.*, लक्ष *n*देणें *v.a.*
Minister प्रधान *m.*
Miss नाहींसा होणें *v.n.*
Mission हातचें काम *n.*
Mistake for चुकीनें समजणें *v.a.*
Mitigate कमी करणें, शमविणें *v.a.*
Moderate साधारण, बेताचा *a.*
Moment क्षण *m.*
Monday सोमवार *m.*
Money पैसा, पैका *m.*
Monk साधू, मठवासी *m.*
Moral character नीतिवर्तन *n.*
More अधीक *a.*
Morning सकाळ *f.*
Mother आई *f.*
Mount चढणें *v.a.*
Mouse उंदीर *m.*
Mouth तोंड *n.*
Moving फिरणें *v.n.*
Mrs. बाई *f.*
Municipal सार्वजनिक *a.*
Murder खून *m.*
Music गायन *n.*
Mythological पौराणिक *a.*
NATIONAL राष्ट्रीय *a.*
Nationality देशाचार *m.*
Native रहिवाशी *m.*
Nature स्वरूप, लक्षण *n.*, स्थिति *f.*
Near by जवळचा *a.*
Nearly बहुतेक *ad.*
Neat निटस, नीटनेटका *a.*
Neatly निटस *ad.*
Necessarily अवश्य *ad.*
Necessary, आवश्यक, अगत्याचें, जरूरीचें *a.*
Neck मान *f.*
Necklet सरी *f.*
Need गरज *f*/असणें *v.n.*
Neglect हयगय/करणें *v.a.*
Neighbour शेजारी *m.*
Net जाळें *n.*
New नवा *a.*

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Newspaper वर्तमानपत्र *n.*
Next शेजारचा *a.*
Night रात्र *f.*
Noble उमदा, थोर मनाचा *a.*
Nobly थोर मनानें *ad.*
North उत्तर *f.*
Nose नाक *n.*
Note सूर *m.*
Nothing कांहीं *n.*
Notify जाहीर करणें *v.a.*
Now and then वारंवार *ad.*
Number संख्या *f.*, अनुक्रम *m.*
OAR वल्हें *n.*
Obey आज्ञा/पाळणें *v.a.*
Object हेतु *m.* [पहाणें *v.a.*
Observe सांगणें, उल्लेखmकरणें,
Obtain संपादनnकरणें, संपादणें *v.a.*
Occurrence घडलेली गोष्ट *f.*
Ocean महासागर *m.*
Odd चमत्कारिक, विलक्षण *a.*
Offer देण्यासाठीं पुढें करणें *v.a.*
Offering बळी *m.*
Officer कामगार, अधिकारी *m.*
Often वारंवार *ad.*
Oil तेल *n.*
Old जुना, म्हातारा, वृद्ध, प्राचीन *a.*
Once एकदां *ad.*
Once more आणखी एकदां *ad.*
On behalf of बतीनें, तर्फेनें *ad.*
On condition अटीवर, करारानें- *ad.* [वर *ad.*
On person आंगावरील *a.*, आंगा-
On the following day दुसऱ्या दिवशीं *ad.* [कारणास्तव *ad.*
On what account कोणत्या-
Open उघडणें *v.a.*, उघडा *a.*
Open hand चपराक *f.*
Operation शस्त्रक्रिया *f.*
Order आज्ञा, व्यवस्था *f.* [*ad.*
Ostensibly दिसण्यांत, बाह्यात्कारीं-
Ourselves आम्ही स्वतां *pro.*
Over वर *p.p.* [पुन्हां *ad.*
Over and over again पुन्हां-
Own स्वतांचा *a.*
Owner धनी *m.*
Ox बैल *m.*
PAINT रंगविणें *v.a.*
Pair जोडा *m.*, जोडी *f.*, जोडपें *n.*
Papa बाबा *m.*
Parcel पुडा *m.*
Pardon क्षमा *f.*
Parents मातापितरें *pl.*
Part with हाता निराळें करणें *v.a.*
Pass उतरणें [परिक्षा], जाणें *v.n.*,
Passage वाट *f.* [ठरविणें *v.a.*
Pasture कुरण *n.*
Patient शांत *a.*, रोगी *m.*
Paw पंजा *m.*
Pay फेडणें, देणें *v.a.*
Payer देणारा *m.*
Peasantry शेतकरी लोक *pl.*
Peep डोकावून पहाणें *v.a.*
Peg खुंटी *f.*
Penalty शिक्षा *f.*

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Penny एक आणा *m.*
People लोक *pl.*
Perceive पहाणें *v.a.*
Perch बसणें [पक्षाचें.] *v.n.*, पिंजऱ्यांतील पक्षी बसावयाची काठी *f.*
Perform a call of nature परसाकडेस-,शौचास-,बहिर्दिशेस जाणें
Perish मरणें *v.n.* [*v.n.*
Permanent चिरस्थायी *a.*
Permission परवानगी *f.*
Permit परवानगी/देणें *v.a.*
Person मनुष्य, माणूस *m.*,*n.*
Personal स्वतांचा *a.*
Personal Violence शरीरास दुखापत, हातपिटी *f.* [*v.a.*
Peruse वाचणें, अवलोकन*n*करणें-
Pick निवडणें *v.a.*
Picture चित्र *n.*
Piece तुकडा *m.*
Pipe नळ *m.*
Pitcher घागर *f.*
Place ठेवणें, लावणें *v.a.*
Plain मैदान *n.* [युक्ति *f.*
Plan कल्पना/योजणें *v.a.*, योजना,
Plant लहान झाड *n.*, रोपा *m.*
Play खेळणें *v.n.*
Plead ह्मणणें *v.n.*
Pleasant रमणीय *a.* [*v.n.*
Please कृपा/करणें *v.a.*, मनांत येणें
Plenty विपुलता, रगड *f.*
Plum बोर *n.*
Plunder नागविणें,लुटणें *v.a.*[*v.a.*
Plunge बुडविणें, उलटी उडी/मारणें
Pointed nose अणीदार नाक *n.*
Point out दाखविणें *v.a.*
Pond तळें *n.*
Pony तट्टू *m.*
Poor गरीब *a.*
Pop तर काढणें *v.a.*
Popularity लोकप्रियता *f.*
Population लोकसंख्या *f.*
Position हुद्दा *m.*
Positively निश्चयानें *ad.*
Possession ताबा *m.*
Possible शक्य *a.*
Postpone लांबणीवर टाकणें *v.a.*
Power सत्ता *f.* [वहारिक विचार *m.*
Practical consideration व्य-
Pray विनंती*f.*,अर्ज*m.*-,प्रार्थना /कर-
Precisely बरोबर *ad.* [णें*v.a.*
Predatory लुटारू *a.*
Predict भविष्य*n*सांगणें *v.a.*
Preliminary proceedings पहिला मुकदमा *m.*
Preparation तयारी *f.*
Prepare तयार करणें *v.a.*
Preposterous विपरीत *a.*
Prescribe नेमणें, ठरविणें *v.a.*
Presence हजिरी *f.*
Present देणगी *f.*, हजर करणें *v.a.*
Presidency इलाखा *m.*
President अध्यक्ष *m.*
Pretty सुंदर *a.*
Previous अगोदरचा *a.*
Primary मुख्य *a.*
Principle तत्व *n.*



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Prisoner कैदी *m.*
Probability संभव *m.*
Probably बहुत करून *ad.*
Proceed पुढें जाणें, जाणें *v.n.*
Process क्रम *m.*, पद्धत, रीत *f.*
Procure पैदा करणें, मिळविणें *v.a.*
Produce उत्पन्न *n.*
Prohibit मनाई *f.* करणें *v.a.*
Promise वचन *n.* देणें *v.a.*, वचन *n.*
Proof दाखला *m.*
Property मत्ता *f.*, माल *m.*
Proportion मान, प्रमाण *n.*
Prosecution फिर्याद *f.*, खटला *m.* चालविणें *n.*, फौजदारी खटला *m.*
Prosecutrix फिर्यादी *f.*
Protect संरक्षण *n.* करणें *v.a.*
Protracted term लांबणीवरची मुदत *f.*
Prove सिद्ध करणें *v.a.*
Provide देणें, पुरविणें *v.a.*
Provisional कामापुरता *a.*
Public सार्वजनिक *a.*
Publicly प्रसिद्धपणें *ad.*
Public approval लोकमान्यता *f.*
Public meeting सार्वजनिक सभा *f.*, लोकसमाज *m.*
Public service सरकारी नोकरी *f.*
Punish शिक्षा *f.* करणें *v.a.*
Purpose काम *n.*
Pursue पाठलाग *m.* करणें *v.a.*
Put ठेवणें *v.a.*
Put an end to-चा शेवट *m.* करणें *v.a.*
QUALIFICATION गुण *m.*
Quarrel भांडणें *v.n.*
Question प्रश्न *m.* करणें, पुसणें *v.a.*
Quick चपळ *a.*
Quite अगदीं *ad.*
RAMBLE भटकणें *v.n.*
Rank मालिका *f.*
Rapid जलदीचा *a.*, त्वरित *ad.*
Rat घूस *f.*
Rather बरें, कांहींसा *a.*, *ad.*
Reach पोंचणें *v.n.*
Readily लौकर, त्वरेनें *ad.*
Ready तयार *a.*
Really वस्तुत: *ad.*
Reap फळ *n.* पावणें *v.a.*
Rear पिछाडी *f.*
Receipt पावती *f.*
Receive घेणें *v.a.*
Recognise ओळखणें *v.a.*
Record लिहून ठेवणें *v.a.*
Records दफतर *n.*
Recur पुन्हां उद्भवणें *v.n.*
Red तांबडा, लाल *a.*
Reduce कमी करणें *v.a.*
Reel झोंके खात चालणें *v.n.*
Refuse नाकारणें, न देणें *v.a.*
Regret दु:ख *n.*
Relation } नातलग *m.*
Relative } नातेवाईक *f.n.*
Religious धर्मसंबंधी *a.*[*n.*, अर्चा *f.*
Religious worship भजन पूजन
Relinquish सोडणें, टाकून देणें *v.a.*
Reluctance नाखुषी *f.*
Rely विश्वास-, भरंवसा *m.* ठेवणें *v.a.*
Remain राहणें *v.n.*

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Remember आठवणें *v.n.*, आठवण*f*ठेवणें-,करणें *v.a.*
Remonstrance कानउघडणी *f.*
Remonstrate समजून सांगणें *v.a.*
Remove काढणें *v.a.*
Renowned नामांकित *a.*
Repair नीट करणें *v.a.*
Repairs दागदुजी *f.*
Reply उत्तर*n*देणें *v.a.*
Report लेखी हकीकत *f.*
Report a matter गोष्ट*f*कळविणें, खबर*f*देणें *v.a.*
Representation समजावणी *f.*
Representative मुखत्यार *m.*
Request विनंति*f*करणें *v.a.*
Require अगत्य पाडणें, मागणें *v.a.*
Rescue सुटका *f.*, बचाव *m* करणें *v.a.*
Resemble सारखें असणें *v.n.*
Residence वास्तव्य *n.*
Resolution निश्चय *m.*
Resolve निश्चय *m* करणें *v.a.*
Respectable अब्रूदार *a.*
Rest बाकी *f.*, अवशेष *a.*
Restore पूर्वस्थितीवर आणणें *v.a.*
Result परिणाम *m.*
Retract परत घेणें *v.a.*
Return परत देणें *v.a.* [*m.*
Revenue officer मुलकी कामगार
Revenue system जमाबंदी *f.*
Ride वर बसून जाणें *v.a.*
Right हक्क, न्याय *m.*
Right-time योग्य वेळ *m.*
Rigidly अव्याहत *ad.*
Rigorous imprisonment सक्तमजूरीची कैद *f.*
Riot दंगा *m.* [
Rise उठणें *v.n.*
River नदी *f.*
Roam भटकणें, फिरणें *v.n.*
Roar गर्जना*f*करणें *v.a.*
Rob चोरणें *v.a.*
Robbery दरोडा, दरवडा *m.*
Rock खडक *m.*, *n.*
Rod सोंटा *m.*
Roll लोटणें *v.a.*
Room खोली *f.*
Round वाटोळा *a.*, सभोंवतीं *ad.*
Rouse खवळणें, येणें *v.n.*
Rub घांसणें *v.a.*
Ruins इमारतीचा अवशेष *m.*
Rule नियम *m.*
Ruler स्वामी, प्रभू *m.*
Run धांवणें *v.n.*
Rush घुसणें *v.n.*
Rush at अंगावर जाणें *v.n.*

**Sad** दुःखी *a.*
Sailor खलाशी *m.*
Salubrious हितकारी *a.*
Same-time एकच वेळ *m.*, *f.*
Satisfactory समाधानकारक, खात्रीलायक *a.*
Satisfy तृप्त करणें *v.a.*
Satisfy the test परिक्षा*f*उत्तरणें *v.a.*
Saucy तुडस *a.*
Save वांचविणें *v.a.*
Say म्हणणें, बोलणें *v.a.*
Scarcely क्वचितच, नाहीं *ad.*
Scare away भिववून लावणें *v.a.*

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Scenery देखावा *m.*
Scheme कारस्थान *n.*
School शाळा *f.*
School house शाळागृह *n.*
Scold तासडपट्टी/काढणें *v.a.*
Scour पळून जाणें *v.n.*
Scull डोक्याची कवची *f.*
Sea समुद्र *m.*
Sea-bathing समुद्रस्नान *n.*
Seal देवमासा *m.*
Search झाडा, शोध *m.*
Season ऋतु *m.*
Sea-weed समुद्रवल्ली *f.*
Second दुसरा *a.*
See भेटणें, पहाणें, समजणें *v.a.*
Seek शोधणें *v.a.*
Seem दिसणें *v.n.* [*v.a.*
Seize धरणें, पकडणें, ताब्यांत घेणें-
Seldom क्वचित् *ad.*
Select पसंत करणें, निवडणें *v.a.*
Selfish आपलपोट्या *a.*
Sell विकणें *v.a.*
Send for आमंत्रणंn पाठविणें *v.a.*
Sentence शिक्षा/देणें *v.a.*
Sepoy from without बाहेरचा शिपाई *m.*
Serious जबर, मोठा, दृढ *a.*
Seriously फारशी *ad.*
Servant चाकर *m.*
Serve चाकरी/करणें *v.a.*
Service चाकरी *f.*
Set a guard पहाराm ठेवणें *v.a.*
Set out निघणें *v.n.*
Set up-चा निश्चयm करणें *v.a.*
Setting मावळता *a.*
Settle ठरविणें *v.a.*
Several अनेक, कितिएक *a.*
Severe कडक *a.*
Severely कडक रीतीनें *ad.*
Shade सावली *f.*
Share हिस्सा *m.*
Share-holder हिस्सेदार *m.*
Sharp तीक्ष्ण *a.*
Shell कवची *f.*
Shelter आश्रय *m.*
Ship गलबत *n.*
Shop दुकान *n.*
Shore किनारा *m.* [वेळानें *ad.*
Shortly afterwards थोड्याच-
Shot बंदुकीची गोळी *f.*
Show दाखविणें *v.a.*
Shrub झुडूप *n.*
Shut बंद करणें, लावणें *v.a.*
Side बाजू *f.*, पक्ष *m.*
Side with बाजूचा होणें, तरफदारी/करणें *v.a.*
Sign सही/करणें *v.a.*, चिन्ह *n.*
Silver रुप्याचा *a.*, रुपें *n.*
Similarly सारखाच *ad.*, *a.*
Single एकही *a.*
Sink बुडविणें *v.a.*
Sir महाराज, जी, ओ *inter.*
Sister बहीण *f.*
Sit up जागत बसणें *v.n.*
Six सहा *a.*
Skilful कुशल *a.*

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Skin कातडी *f.*
Sky आकाश *m.,n.*
Sleep झोंप *f.*
Slip घसरणें *v.n.*
Sly लबाड *a.*
Small लहान *a.*
Smile हंसणें *v.a.*
Snore घोरणें *v.n.*
Snow वरून पडलेलें बर्फ *n.,m.*
Snug आकुंचित *a.*
Society संगत *f.*
Soft मऊ, मृदु *a.*
Softly मऊपणानें *ad.*
Soldier शिपाई [लष्करी.] *m.*
Sole मुख्य *a.*, पायाचा तळवा *m.*
Solemn affirmation प्रतिज्ञा *f.*
Solve अडचण*f*दूर करणें, सोडविणें *v.a.*
Some how or other कसाना-[कसा *ad.*
Some one कोणीतरी, कोणीएक-
Some time कांहीं वेळ*m.*[*m.f.,n.*
Some times कधीं कधीं *ad.*
Some what कांहींसा *ad.*
So much इतका *a.*
Son मुलगा, पुत्र *m.*
Soon लवकर *ad.*
Sore दुखरा *a.*
Sorrow दुःख *n.*
Sorry दुःखी *a.*
Sort प्रकार*m*लावणें *v.a.*
Sound आवाज *m.*
South दक्षिण *f.* [*v.a.*
Spare pains श्रमांत कसर*f*करणें-
Speak बोलणें *v.d.*
Special विशेष *a.*
Spectacles चष्मा *m.*, चाळशी *f.*
Speed त्वरा *f.*
Spend खर्च करणें, खर्चणें *v.a.*
Sphere of work कामाचा टप्पा*m.*
Spin सूत*n*काढणें *v.a.*
Spot जागा *f.* [येणें *v.a.*
Spring उडी*f*मारणें *v.a.*, बाहेर-
Squirrel खार, चानी *f.*
Stab घाय *m.*
Stable तबेला *m.*
Stage स्थिति *f.*
Stand उभें रहाणें *v.a.*
Star तारा *m.*
Start up निघणें, दचकून उठणें *v.n.*
State सांगणें *v.a.*
Statement जबानी *f.*
Statesman मुत्सदी *m.*
Stay रहाणें, थांबणें *v.n.*
Steal चोरणें *v.a.*
Stealthily चोरून *ad.*
Step पाऊल *n.* [*ad.*
Sternly रागानें, रागावून, निष्ठुरपणें-
Stolen property चोरीचा माल-
Stone दगड *m.* [*m.*
Stone-wall दगडी भिंत *f.*
Stop थांबणें *v.n.*, थांबवणें *v.a.*
Storm वादळ *n.*
Story गोष्ट, कथा *f.*, मजला *m.*
Stout धट्टाकट्टा, भक्कम *a.*
Straw पेंढा *m.*
Stream ओढा, झरा *m.*

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Strength बळकटी, मजबुती *f.*
Striped पट्टेदार *a.*
Stroke थोपटणें *v.a.* [*v.n.*
Struggle झटापट *f.*, धडपडणें-
Studious अभ्यासी *a.*
Study अभ्यासmकरणें *v.a.*
Subject पात्र *a.*, पात्र करणें *v.a.*, प्रजा *f.*, विषय *m.*
Subordinate हाताखालचा *a.*
Substance पदार्थ *m.*
Succeed यशnयेणें *n.*
Success यश *n.*, जय *m.*
Succumb तोंडीं पडणें *v.a.*
Such असा, असला *ad.*
Suffer सोसणें *v.a.*
Suffering दुःख, संकट *n.*
Suggest सुचविणें *v.a.*
Summer उन्हाळा *m.*
Sunday रविवार *m.*
Sunrise सूर्योदय *m.*
Sunset सूर्यास्त *m.*
Sun-shine सूर्यप्रकाश *m.*, ऊन *n.*
Superior वरचढ, उत्तम *a.*
Superstitious देवभोळा *a.*
Supplementary भरीचा, पुरव-
Sure निश्चित *a.* [णीचा *a.*
Surprise आश्चर्य *n.*
Surrender स्वाधीन होणें *v.n.*
Survive मागें रहाणें *v.n.*
Suspect वहीम-, संशय घेणें *v.a.*
Suspicion संशय, अंदेशा, वहीमm.
Suspicious संशययुक्त, संशया-
Swelling सूज *f.* [त्मक *a.*
Sweep झाडणें *v.a.*
Sweet गोड *a.*
Sweet-meat मिठाई *f.*
Swift चपळ *a.*
Swim पोहणें *v.n.*
Sword तलवार *f.*
System पद्धत *f.*
TABLE मेज *n.*
Take घेणें *v.a.*
Take for समजणें *v.a.*
Take to नेणें *v.a.*
Tall उंच *a.*
Task काम, जोखिमाचें काम *n.*
Taste चवf घेणें *v.a.*
Teach शिकवणें *v.a.*
Teacher शिक्षक *m.*
Tear अश्रु *m.*
Tell सांगणें *v.a.*
Temple देऊळ, देवालय *n.*
Tempt मोहांत घालणें-, पाडणें *v.a.*
Term मुदत *f.*
Territory प्रदेश, मुलूख *m.*
Terror धास्ती, त्रेधा *f.*
Test परिक्षा *f.*
Theft चोरी *f.*
Then तेव्हा *ad.*
The same एकच *a.*
The truth खरी गोष्ट *f.*
Thick दाट *a.*
Thief चोर *m.*
Thing वस्तु *f.* [चारm.करणें *v.a.*
Think वाटणें, मनांत येणें *v.n.*, वि-
Thirsty तहानेलेला *a.*

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This हा *pro.*, *a.* [*ad.*
This evening आज संध्याकाळीं
Thought विचार *m.*
Thousand हजार *m.*
Thread दोरा *m.*
Three तीन *a.*
Throne सिंहासन *n.*
Through मधून *p.p.*
Throw फेंकणें *v.a.*
Tiger वाघ *m.*
Time वेळ *m.*, *f.*
Tiny गोजिरवाणा, लहान *a.*
Tire कंटाळणें *v.n.* [*ad.*
To a certain extent अंशतः-
To be able समर्थ असणें *v.n.*
To call bad names शिवी *f.* देणें, वांकडा शब्द बोलणें *v.a.*
Together एकत्र *a.*
To go on चालणें *v.n.*
To-morrow उद्यां, उदईक *ad.*
To no purpose उगाच, फुकट, व्यर्थ *ad.*
Too फारच, ही, देखिल *ad.*
Too many वाजवीपेक्षां जास्ती *a.*
Top शिखर *n.*
Topic विषय *m.*
Torch मशाल *f.*
Torn फाटका *a.*
Toss नाचविणें *v.a.* [मितीस *ad.*
To this day आज तागायत, आज-
Touch मनाला लागणें *v.n.*
Touch upon difficulties अडचणींचा उल्लेख *m.* करणें *v.a.*
Towards कडे *p.p.* [करणें *v.a.*
To work hard फार कष्ट *m.* (*pl.*)
Trade धंदा *m.*
Traveller प्रवासी *m.*
Treasure खजिना *m.*
Treat वागविणें *v.a.*
Tree झाड *n.*, वृक्ष *m.*
Tremble कांपणें *v.n.*
Trench खाडा *m.*
Trial चौकशी *f.*
Trip फेरी *f.* [कष्ट *m.*
Trouble त्रास *m.* देणें, कष्टविणें *v.a.*,
Trust विश्वास *m.* ठेवणें *v.a.*
Truth खरें *n.*
Try यत्न *m.* करणें, परिक्षा *f.* पाहणें, अनुभव *m.* घेणें, ताडून पहाणें *v.a.*
Turban पागोटें *n.*
Turn round मागें वळणें *v.n.*
Two दोन *a.*
UMBRELLA छत्री *f.*
Unanimous एकमताचा *a.*
Uncle John जान काका *m.*
Under खालीं *p.p.* [णारा *m.*
Undersigned खालीं सही *f.* करUnderstand समजणें *v.a.*
Undertake पतकरणें *v.a.*
Undoubtedly निःसंशय *ad.*
Unequal विजोड, असम, विषम *a.*
University विश्वविद्या पीठ *n.*
Unlawful बेकायदेशीर *a.*
Unless शिवाय, खेरीज *p.p.*
Unsatisfactory अनिश्चयात्मक, असमाधानकारक *a.*

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Untimely अवेळीं, अकालिक *a.*
Upon inquiry चौकशीअंती *ad.*
Upset पालथें *a.*
VALUED AT किंमतीचा *a.*
Verdict निवाडा *m.*
Versed पारंगत, निपुण *a.*
Very पुष्कळ, फार *ad.*
Vexation त्रास *m.*
Village गांव *m.,n.*
Villager गांवकरी *m.* [स्था *f.*
Village system गांवची व्यव-
Villainy अधमपणा *m.* [दस्ती *f.*
Violence दांडगाई, जबरी, जबर-
Voice आवाज *m.* [करदोठा *m.*
WAIST-BELT कडदोर, करगोटा,
Wait वाट/पहाणें *v.a.*
Wake जागें होणें *v.n.*-,करणें *v.a.*
Walk चालणें *v.n.*
Want गरज/असणें *v.n.*, गरज *f.*
Wantonly कर्मणुकीखातर *ad.*
Warfare लढाई *f.*, युद्ध *n.*
Warm ऊबदार, गरम *a.*
Warn भयाची सुचना/देणें *v.a.*
Waste व्यर्थ खर्चणें *v.a.*
Wasteful उधळेपणाचा *a.*
Watch घड्याळ *n.*, निरखून पहाणें,
पहारा करणें *v.a.*
Watchman जागत्या *m.*
Water पाणी *n.*
Wave लाट *f.*
Way मार्ग *m.*, वाट *f.*
Weaker अशक्त, दुर्बळ *a.*
Weapon हत्यार *n.*
Wear वापरणें, पांघरणें *v.a.*
Weave विणणें *v.a.*
Weaver कोष्टी *m.*
Wedding लग्न *n.*, विवाह *m.*
Week आठवडा *m.*
Weigh तोलणें *v.a.*
Weight वजन *n.*
Welcome स्वागत *m.*
Wet ओला *a.*
Whatever जें जें *pro.*
Wheat गहूं *m.*
Whereas आणि *conj.*
Wherever जेथें जेथें *ad.*
White पांढरा *a.*
Wicked दुष्ट *a.*
Wide रुंद *a.*
Widespread विस्तीर्ण *a.*
Widow विधवा *f.* [*m.*
Widow-marriage विधवाविवाह-
Wife पत्नि *f.*
Wilfully मुद्दाम *ad.*
Wilful perjury जाणून बुजून-
Wind वारा *m.* [खोटी प्रतिज्ञा *f.*
Window खिडकी *f.*
Wise शहाणा *a.*
Wish इच्छिणें, इच्छा/करणें *v.a.*
With hard labour सक्तमजूरी-
Without शिवाय *p.p.* [ची *a.*
Witness साक्षीदार, साक्षी *m.*
Wonder नवल*n*वाटणें *v.a.*, आश्च-
Wood रान *n.* [र्य *n.*
Woolly लोकरीसारखा *a.*
Word वचन *n.*, शब्द *m.*

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Work काम, पुस्तक *n.*, ग्रंथ *m.*
World जग *n.*
Wound जखम *f.*
Wreck गलबत*n*फुटणें *v.a.*
Wretched कंटाळवाणा *a.*
Written लेखी *a.*
YARD परसूं, परडें, आंगणें *n.*
Year साल, वर्ष *n.*
Yearly दरसाल *ad.*
Yet अद्याप *ad.*
Youngest सर्वांत लहान, धाकटा *a.*
Young one पिलूं *n.*
Youth तरूण मनुष्य *m.*, तारुण्य *n.*
ZEAL उत्कंठा *f.*
Zealous कट्टा, पक्का *a.*
अंकगणीत *n.* Arithmetic
अकस्मात *ad.* suddenly, accidentally
अगर *conj.* or
अंग (आंग) *n.* the body, person
अंगण (आंगण *or* णें) *n.* house-yard, compound
अंगरखा *m.* (आंगरखा) coat
अंगुस्थान *n.* a thimble
अचंबा *m.* wonder, confusion
अजून *ad.* yet
अट्टल *a.* arrant, adroit
अडचण*f*सोसणें *v.a.* to undergo a difficulty
अडाणी *a.* rude, inexpert
अंतर *n.* distance
अंतरयाम *n.* that which is working in mind
अंतःकरण *n.* heart
अत्यंत *ad.* extremely
अधिक *a.* more
अधिकार *m.* a right, authority
अधिकारी *m.* an officer
अधिकाधिक gradually increasing
अध्यक्ष *m.* a president
अनाथ *a.* helpless
अनुचित *a.* improper, unfit
अनुभव *m* घेणें *v.a.* to experience, to try
अनुसरून *p.p.* according to
अनेक *a.* several
अन्न *n.* food
अन्याय *m.* injustice
अन्यायाचा *a.* unjust
अपमान *m.* dishonour
अपराधी *a.* guilty
अप्रत्यक्ष *a.* indirect
अभय *n.* absence of fear, protection against fear
अभ्यास*m*करणें *v.a.* to study
अंमल *m.* authority
अमलांत आणणें *v.a.* to bring into force
अंमळ *ad.* for a time
अर्ज करितों ऐसाजे I petition to the effect that
अर्जदार *m.* a petitioner
अर्ज*m*नाकबूल करणें *v.a.* to reject a petition
अर्थ *m.* meaning
अर्थात *ad.* of course
अल्ला *m.* God, Lord

Digitized by Google

अलौकिक *a.* uncommon
अव्यवस्था *f.* mismanagement
अंशतः *ad.* partly
अश्रुभरित *a.* full of tears
असंभवनीय *a.* improbable
असंमजस *a.* ignorant
अस्सल *a.* original
अक्षर *n.* letter of the alphabet
आई *f.* Mother [wear
आंगावर घालणें *v.a.* to put on, to
आग्रहमधरणें *v.a.* to insist upon
आज *ad.* to-day [to-day
आजवर *ad.* upto this time, till
आजार *m.* sickness
आठ *a.* eight [to view
आढळणें *v.n.* to present itself,
आणखी *a.* more
आणणें *v.a.* to bring [ask for
आणाविणें *v.a.* to call for, to
आणा *m.* an anna
आतांशीं *ad.* now-a-days
आंधळा *a.* blind
आनंद *m.* joy
आपला *a.* own
आपण *pro.* self
आपोआप *ad.* spontaneously
आंबट *a.* sour
आंबा *m.* a mango [old
आबालवृद्ध *pl.* the young and
आमची दाद लागली नाहीं no redress was given to us
आत्मसंयमन *n.* self-denial
आयुष्य *n.* life
आरमार *n.* a ship of war
आरंभमकरणें *v.a.* to begin
आरोग्यदायक *a.* giving health, wholesome
आलें गेलें *a.* come and gone
आवश्यक *a.* necessary
आवाड-र *n.* a place enclosed
आशा *f.* hope [on all sides
आश्रयदाता *m.* supporter
आळ *f.m.* false accusation
आज्ञा *f.* order
इच्छा *f.* A desire, wish
इतक्यांत *ad.* meanwhile [time
इतःपर *ad.* hence, from this
इतमाम *m.* pomp
इतर *a.* other, else, others
इतरद्वारें *ad.* by other means
इमारत *f.* a building
इसवी *a.* A. D.
ईश्वर *m.* God [of God
ईश्वरचिंतन *n.* contemplation
उगाच *ad.* In vain
उघड *a.* evident, plain
उघडा *a.* necked
उचलणें *v.a.* to lift, to remove
उचल्या *m.* a pick-pocket
उजळणी *f.* revision
उठणें *v.n.* to get up, to rise
उणा *a.* wanting
उणेपण *n.* poverty
उत्तम *a.* excellent
उत्तर *n.* a reply
उद्दईक *a.* to-morrow

Digitized by Google

उदरनिर्वाह *m.* maintenance
उदाहरण *n.* a mathematical sum, an example
उद्देश *m.* an object
उद्युक्त *a.* ready
उद्योग *m.* work, business
उपकार *m.* an obligation
उपकार/nकरणें *v.a.* to oblige
उपदेशपर *a.* instructive
उपनिषद *n.* the essential part
उपयोग *m.* a use [of veda
उभयतां *ad.* both
उमेद/बाळगणें *v.a.* to hope
उरूस *m.* a fair in honour of a mohomedan saint
उशीर *m.* late hour
उष्णता *f.* heat
ऊर्फ *a.* alias
एकदम *ad.* At once
एकनिष्टपणें *ad.* with one mind
एक वाजतां *ad.* at one o'clock
एकवार *ad.* once [denly
एकाएकी*ad.* of a sudden, sud-
एकांत*m*करणें *v.a.* to hold secret conversation
एकामागून एक *ad.* one after another, one by one
एव्हां *ad.* at this time
ऐकणें *v.a.* to hear, to listen
ऐषआराम *m., n.* luxury
ओझें *n.* A load
ओढणें *v.a.* to draw [en
ओढविणें *v.a.* to cause to tight-
ओसरी *f.* verandah
ओसाड *a.* desolate
ओळख *f.* acquaintance
ओळखणें *v.a.* to recognise, to know
औषध *n.* medicine
कच्चा *a.* Raw
कज्या *m.* a case
कट्यार *f.* a dagger
कठीण *a.* difficult
कठोर *a.* harsh
कडक *a.* severe
कडा *f.* side
कडाक्याचा *a.* vigorous
कडू *a.* bitter
कथन*m*करणें *v.a.* to tell
कथा *f.* a story
कदम *n.* foot
कदाचित *ad.* perhaps
कन्या *f.* a daughter, a girl
कपट *n.* fraud
कपाट *n.* cupboard
कपाळ *n.* forehead
कपिलाषष्टी *f.* a day on which sycronise six particulars, namely:—1 Thursday 2 Bhâdrapada month 3 Sixth of dark fortnight 4 Rohini 5 Vyatipâta 6 Hasti
कबरस्थान *n.* a mohomedan tomb [sent, to admit
कबूलकरणें*v.a.* to agree, to con-
कमी *a.* less

Digitized by Google

क्रम *m.* practice
कर *m.* a tax
करडा *a.* gray
कर्ज *n.* debt
कर्तव्यकर्म *n.* duty
कल *m.* tendency, inclination
कलम *n.* a section
कल्याण *n.* good, benefit, welfare
कसबा *m.* a town
कसरत *f.* manipulation
कळणें *v.n.* to become known
कांकूं करणें *v.n.* to hesitate
कागदी *a.* of paper
काटक्या *pl.* sticks for fuel
कांठ *m.* an end or border of anything
काठी *f.* a stick
काढणें *v.a.* to take away, to pluck
काढून टाकणें to remove
कान *m.* an ear
कानू *f.*, *m.* a regulation, a rule
कापणी *f.* reaping
काम *n.* work
कामावर रुजू होणें *v.n.* to join the appointment
कायम होणें *v.n.* to be confirmed
कार्य *n.* work
कारण *n.* a cause
कारणें येणेंप्रमाणें reasons are as follows :—
कारभार *m.* government
कारागीर *m.* artisan
काल *ad.* yesterday
कालगतीनें *ad.* in course of time
कावळा *m.* a crow
कावा *m.* cunning
कांहीं *a.* certain
कांहींतरी सबब *f.* some excuse
कुटुंब *n.* family
कुष्टरोगी *m.* a leper
कुंपण *f.n.* fence
क्रूरपणा *m.* fierceness
कृपा *f.* kindness
केवढा *pro.* what
केवळ *ad.* only
कोकिळा *f.* indian cuckoo
कोट्यावधी *a.* by crores
कोठें *ad.* where
कोस *m.* two miles
कोसळणें *v.n.* to fall down suddenly and heavily
कोळसा *m.* charcoal
खचीत *ad.* Certainly
खर्च *m.* expense
खर्चणें *v.a.* to spend
खटला *m.* a case
खडीसाखर *f.* sugar candy
खर्डा *m.* bill
खणणें *v.a.* to dig
खरा *a.* true
खरेदी *f* करणें *v.a.* to buy
खरेपणा *m.* truth, honesty
खलाशी *m.* a sailor
खाऊ *m.* sweet-meat
खाणें *v.a.* to eat
खाणेंपिणें *n.* eating, drinking, &c.

Digitized by Google

खातें *n.* department
खात्री *f.* conviction [signed
खालीं सही करणार *m.* the under-
खाविंद *m.* lord, master, His Excellency [self
खासगत *a.* belonging to one
खिडकी *f.* a window
खिद (ज) मतीस to the service
खिन्न *a.* sorry
खिस्ती लोक *pl.* the christians
खुर्ची *f.* a chair
खुणा *f.* sign
खुद्द *a., ad.* self, in person
खुदावंतorखुदावंद *m.* liege
खुपसणें *v.a.* to thrust
खुबी *f.* a pluck, nack
खुर्द *a.* smaller
खुली *a.* vacant
खुशाल *ad.* gladly
खेडे *a.* rural
खेडें *n.* a village
खेप *f.* a round
खेरीज *p.p.* besides, without
खेरीज करणें *v.a.* to except
खेळणें *v.a.* to play
खोकला *m.* cough
खोटा *a.* false
खोड मोडणें *v.a.* to humble haughtiness, to break off evil propensities
खोली *f.* a room
ख्याति *f.* fame
गडबड *f.* Noise

गडी *m.* a menial servant
गणती/करणें *v.a.* to count
गणना *f.* reckoning
गणितविद्या *f.* mathematics
गर्दी *f.* crowd
गर्भ (featus) गलित (fallen) *a.* greatly frightened
गंभीर *a.* grave
गरीब *a.* poor
गलबत *n.* a ship
गहन *a.* difficult
गळा *m.* throat
गाजर *n.* carrot
गाजविणें *v.a.* to thunder
गाडी *f.* carriage
गाणें *v.a., n.* to sing, singing
गाय *f.* a cow
गायरान *n.* गुरचराई *f.* pasture
गांव *m.* a village
गिराईक-हाईक *n.* a customer
गिळणें *v.a.* to swallow
गीत *n.* a song
गुदस्तां *ad.* last year [preceptor
गुरूजी *m.* a school master,
गुरें वांसरें *pl.* cattle &c.
गुलामगिरी *f.* slavery
गुहा *f.* a cave, a den
गेला *a.* gone (went)
गोडी *f.* sweetness
गोष्ट *f.* a thing, a story, a fact
गोष्टी *pl.* circumstances
गोणी *f.* a bag
गोंधळणें *v.n.* to confuse



Digitized by Google

गोळी *f.* a pill, a bullet
ग्रह *m.* prejudice
ग्रहण करणें *v.a.* to take
गृहस्थ *m.* a gentleman, a house-holder
ग्राह्य *a.* acceptable
घट्ट *a.* Tight
घडविणें *v.a.* to cause to happen
घर *n.* a house, home
घरगुती अडचण *f.* domestic difficulty
घरटें *n.* a nest
घराणें *n.* family
घसा *m.* throat
घांट *f.* a form, a fashion
घाण *f.* dirt
घाबरला *a.* frightened
घालघसर *f.* negligence
घालविणें *v.a.* to pass
घांसणें *v.a.* to rub
घासघीस *f* घालणें *v.a.* to higgle
घेणारा *m.* a receiver, taker
घेणें *v.a.* to take
घोडा *m.* a horse
च *ad.* A particle of certainty
चकाट्या *pl* पिटणें *v.a.* to chatter
चणा *m.* gram
चतुर *a.* prudent
चतुरमास *m.* the four rainy months
चरण *m.* a foot
चहाड *a.* one who divulges misdeeds
चाकर *m.* a servant
चांचे लोक *pl.* pirates
चातुर्य *n.* skill
चाबूक *m.* a whip
चार *a.* four
चारणें *v.a.* to graze
चाल *f.* a custom
चालचर्या *f.* manners, movements
चालणें *v.a.* to behave, to continue, to act, to walk
चालत आलेली वहिवाट *f.* custom or practice of long standing
चालविणें *v.a.* to conduct
चावणें *v.a.* to bite
चित्त *n.* attention
चिंबट *a.* very sour, unpleasantly sour
चिरणें *v.a.* to saw
चित्र *n.* picture
चुकून जाणें *v.a.* to stray
चैन पडणें *v.n.* to be at rest or ease
चोर *m.* a thief
चोरी *f.* a theft, stealth
चौकशी *f.* inquiry
चौकीदार *m.* a watchman
चौघे *a.* four [persons]
चौवीस *a.* twenty four
छाप *f* बसविणें *v.a.* To make an impression of one's superiority
जकात *f.* Duty
जखम *f.* a wound
जग *m.* the world
जंजिरें मुंबई *f.* The island of Bombay
जन्म *m.,n.* a birth
जमणें *v.n.* to gather together

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जमवणें *v.a.* to collect
जमीन *f.* land
जमीनअस्मान *n.* earth and sky
जत्रा *f.* a fair
जलदी *f.* haste
जलौघ *m.* a current of water
जवळपास *ad.* in the vicinity of
जळणें *v.n.* to burn
जाणें *v.n.* to go
जात *f.* kind
जाब *m.* a reply
जांवई *m.* son-in-law
जावक *a.* outward
जास्ती *a.* more [known
जाहीर करणें *v.a.* to make
जाहीरनामा *m.* a notice, proclamation [ground
जिन्नस *n.* produce of the
जिन्नस *m.* an article
जिवें मारणें *v.a.* to kill
जीव *m.* life, strength
जुनाट *a.* ancient
जुमानणें *v.a.* to care
जुलूम *m.* oppression, *tyranny*
जुळणें *v.a.* to agree, to correspond [occur
जुळून येणें *v.n.* to happen, to
जेवण *n.* dinner
जेवणें *v.a.* to dine [attach
जोडणें *v.a.* to append, to
जोडा *m.* a shoe
ज्योत *f.* (जोत) jet
ज्योतिःशास्त्र *n.* astronomy

झटणें *v.n.* To strive
झांकणें *v.a.* to cover
झाड *n.* a tree, a plant
टक्कर *f.* A blow with the
टिकणें *v.n.* to last [fore-head
टेंकडी *f.* a hill
टोपी *f.* a cloak with a hood
ठरविणें *v.a.* To decide, to
ठराव *m.* a resolution [settle
ठरावमहोणें *v.n.* to be decided
ठिकाण *n.* a place
ठीक *a.* right
ठेंगणा *a.* short
ठेवणें *v.a.* to put
डकविणें *v.a.* To paste
डंका *m.* a drum
डर *f.* a fear [a mountain
डोंगराचा पायथा *m.* the foot of
डोळा *m.* an eye
ढकलणें *v.a.* To push
ढोल *f.* a hollow of a tree
तक्रार *f* उपस्थीत होऊन A dispute having arisen
तक्रार/करणें *v.a.* to raise,-take an objection, to contend
तक्ता *m.* a list or statement, a plank
तजवीज *f.* a precaution
तजवीज *f* व्हावी measures should be adopted
तंटा *m.* a quarrel
तन्मय *a.* absorbed in
तपासणी/अर्ज *m.* an application for revision

Digitized by Google

तंबाखू *m.* tobacco
तंबुरा *m.* a kind of stringed instrument
तमाम *ad.* all, in general
तमाशा *m.* a low kind of musical entertainment
तयार करणें *v.a.* to prepare
तयारी *f.* preparation
तरणा *a.* youthful, young
तर मग *ad.* then
तरवार *f.* a sword
तऱ्हा *f.* a sort, kind, manner
तलाव *m.* a lake
तळें *n.* a pond [coparceny
तक्षीम *f.* a share in or of a
तक्षीमदार *m.* a shareholder
तागायत *p.p.* till
त्यांचे त्यांचे *a.* respective
तांबोळी *m.* a caste, the sellers of betel leaves
तांब्या *m.* a particular pot
तारकिरणें *v.a.* to wire
तारीख *f.* date [lar intervals
ताल *m.* a beating at regu-
तालीम *f.* athletic exercise
तास *m.* an hour
त्रासदायक *a.* troublesome
त्रास होणें *v.n.* to be troubled
तिखट *a.* pungent [persons
त्रिवर्ग *a.* all the three
तुरुंग *m.* a jail, prison
तुळस *f.* a basil plant
तेज *n.* luster
तेजःपुंज *a.* brilliant, full of
तेथील *ad.* there-from [lustre
तोडविणें *v.a.* to cause to break
तोंड *n.* face, mouth
तोबा *m.* a twisted cloth to beat with, pressure of crowd, perflexity.
तोळा *m.* a weight measure of gold or silver
थेंब *m.* A drop
थोंटा *a.* crippled handed
थोडका *a.* a little
थोर *a.* great
दचकणें *v.n.* To startle
दंड *m.* fine
दयाळू *a.* kind [of worship
दर्गा *a.* a mahomedan place
दरमहा *ad.* every month
दरम्यान *pre.* between
दररोज *ad.* every day
दर्शन *n.* visiting any idol
दर्शविणें *v.a.* to show [sary
दवाखाना *m.* medical dispen-
दशांश *m.* the tenth part
दस्त *m.* a tax, rent
दळणें *v.a.* to grind
दाखल असणें *v.n.* to be entered
दागिना *m.* an ornament
दांडगेपणा *m.* rudeness
दाणा *m.* grain
दाता *m.* one who gives, a benevolent man

Digitized by Google

दाद *लागणें* *v.n.* to be taken
दाम *m.* money [notice of
दार *n.* a door
दारू सामान *n.* fire works
दासी *f.* a maid servant
दिगंतरी *ad.* on all sides
दिवस *m.* a day
दिवसानुदिवस *ad.* day by day
दिवा *m.* a lamp
दिवाण *m.* a minister of king
दुःख*न*देणें *v.a.* to tease [man
दुर्जन *m.* bad people, a bad
दुर्दशा *f.* bad state or condi-
दुर्बळ *a.* weak [tion
दुर्भाग्य *n.* misfortune
दुष्काळ *m.* a famine
दुष्ट *m.* cruel
दुराग्रहानें *ad.* obstinately
दुवा *m.* blessing
दूध *n.* milk [away
दूर *ad.* at a distance, far
दूरचा *a.* distant
दृढ *a.* firm
दृष्टीस पडणें *v.n.* to appear
दृष्टोत्पत्ती *f.* perception
द्रवणें to melt [drug
द्रव्य *n.* money, wealth, a
देखील *ad.* also, even
देणारा *m.* a giver
देणें *v.a.* to give
देणें नि दुखणें कोणाला नको no body wants to be a debtor or a patient
देण्याघेण्याचा खटला *m.a.* civil
देश *m.* a country [suit
देहभानावर येणें to come to oneself [by death
देहांत प्रायःश्चित्त *n.* an atonement
दैवगत्या *ad.* per chance
दोन्हीं *ad.* both
धड *n.* Headless trunk
धडा *m.* a lesson
धंदा *m.* a profession
धन्य *a.* blessed
धनी *m.* a master, owner
धर्म *m.* charity, religion,
धरणें *v.a.* to hold [duty
धाकटा *a.* junior
धांवणें *v.n.* to run
धीर *m.* promise of help and protection, patience
धीर निघणें *v.a.* to have
नक्कल *f.* A copy [patience
नकाशा *m.* a map
नजीक *pre.* near, close to
नड *f.* impediment
नम्रतापूर्वक *a.* humble
नवखा *a.* new
नवराबायको husband and wife
नवल *n.* wonder
नवीन *ad. a.* newly, new
नक्षत्र *n.* a star
नाखवा *m.* a captain of a ship
नाखुष *a.* displeased
नाचणें *n.* dancing
नाजूक *a.* slender, delicate

Digitized by Google

नातें *n.* relation, capacity
नातेवाईक *m.* a relation, a connection [habit
नांद *m.* a habit, heat, a bad
नानातऱ्हेचा *a.* various
नामदार सरकार *n.* His Excellency, the Honourable Governor
नामांकित *a.* celebrated
नारळ *m.* a cocoanut
नांव *n.* the name
नांवावर दाखल होणें to be entered in one's name
न्याय *m.* justice [justice
न्याय मिळणें *v.a.* to obtain
न्यायाधीश *m.* a judge, a justice [the *bench*
न्यायासन *n.* judgement-seat,
निघणें *v.n.* to leave place, to issue, to come out[sleep
निजणें *v.n.* to lie down, to
निर्दय *a.* heart-less, mercy-
निर्दयपणें *ad.* heartlessly[less
निरसनकरणें *v.a.* to explain away
निरंतर *ad.* permanently
निराश *a.* hopeless
निराळा *a.* separate
निरिच्छ *a.* void of desire
निरोप *m.* an errand
निवाडा *m.* a decree
निर्वाह *m.* maintainance
निर्वाहकरणें *v.a.* to maintain
निष्ठा *f.* faith [oneself
निश्चय *m.* resolution
निषेध *m.* negation, discouragement
नुकसान *n.* a loss [rable
नुकसानहोणें *v.a.* to be put to loss
नेक नामदार *m.* Right Honou-
नेभळा *a.* slovenly
नेमणूक *f.* appointment
नेमणें *v.a.* to appoint
नेहमीं *ad.* every day
पकडणें *v.a.* To catch
पक्का *a.* thorough
पगार *m.* pay
पचणें *v.n.* to be digested
पटापट *ad.* rapidly, one after another [to be
पडणें *v.n.* to lie, to become,
पडसें *n.* cold
पडीत *a.* waste, uncultivated
पण, परंतु *conj.* but [skirt
पदर *m.* end of garment,
पदार्थ *m.* a thing, an object
परचक्र *n.* foreign invasion
पर्यंत *p.p.* till
पर्वत *m.* a mountain
परवां *ad.* the other day
परवानगी *f.* permission
परवानगी चिठी *f.* a written permission [each other
परस्पर *ad.* one another,
पराक्रमी *a.* powerful
परागंदा होणें *v.n.* to go abroad, to abscond

Digitized by Google

परिपाठ *m.* a practice, custom
परोपकार *m.* variety
पसंत *a.* preferable
पसंत पडणें *v.n.* to take to be satisfactory
पसार करणें *v.a.* to pass
पसार होणें *v.n.* to pass unnoticed, to be smuggled
पश्चिम *f.* the west
पहांट *f.* early morning
पहाणें *v.a.* to see [for a guest
पहिपाहुणा *m.* a careless term
पहिला *a.* the first
पळ *n.* a moment
पक्षी *m.* a bird
पंख *m.* wing
पंचतंत्र *n.* a celebrated sanskrit-book of fables
पंचाईत *f.* difficulty
प्रकट होणें *v.n.* to come to light, to be issued
प्रकरण (कर्ण) *n.* statement, correspondence
प्रकार *m.* a sort
प्रकृति *f.* health
प्रजा *f.* subjects
प्रतिनिधी *m.* a representative
प्रतिपक्षी *m.* an opponent
प्रतिपादन *n.* proving
प्रतिवादी *m.* defendant
प्रमाण *n.* measure
प्रमाणें *ad.* according to
प्रयत्नमकरणें *v.a.* to try, to endeavour
प्रवेश *m.* entrance
प्रश्न *m.* a question
प्रसाद *m.* a favour
प्रसार *m.* spread
प्रसिद्धपणें *ad.* publicly
प्रस्तुत *a.* present
प्रसंग *m.* occasion
प्रहर *m.* two hours and a half
पाऊल *n.* foot, step
पाऊस *m.* the rain
पांखरूं *n.* a bird
पांगळा *a.* maimed
पागोटें *n.* turban
पांच *a.* five [emperor
पाच्छाई *a.* of the mohomedan
पाटील *m.* a village officer
पाठ *f.* back
पाठ करणें *v.a.* to get by heart
पाठविणें *v.a.* to send [worth
पाडें *ad.* according to the
पाणी *n.* water
प्राणी *m.* an animal
प्रांत *m.* a district
पान *n.* a leaf of piper-betel
प्राप्ती *f.* an income
प्रामाणिकपणा *m.* honesty
पाय *m.* foot [get, to reach
पावणें *v.a., n.* to receive, to
पासून *p.p.* from
पाहिजे *v.a.* to want
पाहुणा *m.* a guest

Digitized by Google

पाळी *f.* a turn
पाळीपाळीनें *ad.* by turns
पिणें *v.a.* to drink
पितापुत्र *m.* father and son
प्रिय *a.* beloved
पीठ *n.* flour
पीर *n.* a mohomedan saint
पुंगी *f.* a sort of pipe
पुढें *pre.* before, afterwards
पुत्र *m.* a son
पुरणें *v.a.* to bury
पुरातन *a.* ancient
पुष्कळ *a.* many, much
पुस्तक *n.* a book
पेटी *f.* a box
पेरणें *v.a.* to sow
पेस्तर *ad.* next year
प्रेम *n.* love
पैलवान *m.* a gymnast
पैसा *m.* money
पैसेवाला *m.* a man of money
पोकळी *f.* cavity, vacuum
पोंचणें *v.a.* to reach
पोट *n.* the stomach, belly
पोट-रक्कम *f.* sub-section
पोऱ्या *m.* a man acting the part of a dancing girl
पोहोंचविणें *v.a.* to conduct, to convey
पोळी *f.* a plain wheaten cake
पोळें *n.* the bee-hive
फकीर *m.* An ascetic
फक्त *ad.* only
फजिती *f.* disgrace
फरक *m.* difference
फरमावणें *v.a.* to order, to direct
फरस *m.* pavement
फराळ *m.* (फल *n.* fruit, आहार eating) tiffin, light food
फसणें *v.n.* to be cheated
फसविणें *v.a.* to cheat
फाटका *a.* torn
फाडणें *v.a.* to tear
फायदा *m.* profit
फार *ad.* too much, much
फिरावयास जाणें *v.n.* to go to take a walk
फुकट *ad.* gratis
फुटणें *v.n.* to break
फुलणें *v.n.* to flower, to bear flowers
फेड करणें *v.a.* to pay arrear
फेरफार *m.* change
फौज *f.* an army
फौजफाटा *m.* an army with its appendages
बचाव *m.* Protection
बदल *m.*, *f.* a change
बर्फ *n.* ice, snow
बरा करणें *v.a.* to cure
बरेंच *ad.* considerably
बलिष्ट *a.* powerful
बसणें *v.n.* to sit
बसविणें *v.a.* to fix
बहिरा *a.* deaf
बहीण *f.* a sister
बहुतअंशीं, बहुतांशीं *ad.* most probably
बहुत करून *ad.* generally

Digitized by Google

बहुतेक *ad.* almost
बहूत many, much
बक्षीस *n.* a reward
बंड *n.* rebellion
बंडवाला *m.* an insurgent
बंडाळी *f.* disorder
बंद *a.* stopped, closed
बाकी *f.* arrear
बादशहा *m.* emperor [mark
बांध *m.* a dam, a boundary
बांधणें *v.a.* to fold, to tether
बापलेंक *m., plu.* father and son
बाबतींत *ad.* in the matter
बारा *a.* twelve [cant
बावा *m.* a religious mendi-
बाहेर *ad.* out, abroad
बिघडणें *v.n.* to become worse
बिजगणित *n.* algebra
बिडी *f.* a fetter
बिंबणें *v.n.* to be impressed
बिरबल *m.* a minister [at all
बिलकुल *ad.* altogether, not
बीभत्स *a.* obscene
बुडता *a.* drowning
बुद्धि *f.* intelligence
बुद्धिबळें *n.* chess
बुद्धिवान *a.* intelligent
बेगम *f.* a mohomedan lady
बेत *m.* an intention
बोट *n.* a finger
बोलणें *v.n.* to speak
बोलणें चालणें *n.* intercourse
भक्त *m.* An admirer
भटजी *m.* a Brahmin learned in vedas
भ्रम *m.* error, deception
भय *n.* terror, fear
भयंकर *a.* dreadful, terrible
भरणें *v.a.* to sustain a loss, to suffer, to fill, to recompense
भरंसा *m.* faith, confidence
भरून काढणें *v.a.* to make up
भलता *a.* false
भविष्य *n.* futurity [futurity
भविष्यवाद *m.* prediction of
भक्ष्यस्थानि पडणें *v.n.* to fall a prey to
भाऊ *m.* brother
भाग पडणें / भाग असणें } *v.n.* to be obliged or necessary
भांग *f.* intoxicating plant
भांडण *n.* a quarrel
भाडेकरी *m.* a carrier
भाडेचिठी *f.* rent note [rent
भाड्यानें घेणें *v.a.* to hire, to
भामटा *m.* a sly thief, a dishonest person
भाव *m.* rate, faith
भाविक *a.* credulous
भावी *a.* future
भावेनदेवम् *f.* faith is God
भावोजी *m.* husband's brother
भाषण *n.* a speaking, speech
भाषा *f.* a language
भासणें *v.a.* to perceive
भीक *f.* beggary

Digitized by Google

भीक मागणें *v.a.* to beg
भीत *a.* terrified
भीति *f.* fear
भूक *f.* appetite, hunger
भूमी *f.* a ground
भूलोक *m.* the earth
भूषण *n.* an ornament
भेट *f.* meeting, seeing
भोगणें *v.a.* to enjoy, to suffer
भोजन *n.* a dinner, an eating
भोंपळा *m.* gourd
भोंवतालचा *a.* surrounding
मगाच *ad.* Long ago
मजकूर *m.* story, statement
मजुरी *f.* wages
मजूर *m.* a day-labourer
मंडळी *f.* company, a collection of people
मडें *n.* a corpse
मढें *n.* a dead body
मत *n.* opinion
मंद *a.* dim
मधमाशी *f.* the honey bee
मध्यभाग *m.* central division
मन *n.* mind
मनाई *f.* prohibition
मनुष्य *m.*,*n.* a man, a person
मनुष्यमात्र *m.* every person
मनोवृत्ती *f.* passion of mind
ममता *f.* love, kindness
ममताळू *a.* kind
मर्जी *f.* will, pleasure [please
मर्जीप्रमाणें *ad.* as you may
मर्द *m.* husband
मरण *n.* death
मरणें *v.n.* to die
महाग *a.* dear
महाराणी *f.* the great Queen
म्हण *f.* a proverb
म्हणणें *v.a.* to say [foot-path
मळलेली पाऊलवाट *f.* a beaten
माचा *m.* a cot
मांडणें *v.a.* to do, to place
मांडव *m.* a shed
मांडी *f.* thigh, lap
माडी *f.* story of a house
माणूस *n.*,*m.* a person, a man
मात्र *ad.* only
मात्रा *f.* a medical preparation in the form of a stone
मान *f.* neck, head
मानणें *v.a.* to regard, to feel
माप *n.* measure of capacity
मामा *m.* a maternal uncle
मार *m.* beating
मारणें *v.a.* to beat
मारामारी *f.* an assault
मारुत *m.* wind
मार्फत *pre.* through
माल *m.* property
मालक *m.* land-lord धनी *m.*
मालकीची असणें. *v.n.* to own
माहीत असणें *v.n.* to know
माहेर *n.* the house of a girl's father
म्हातारा *a.* old
मीठागर *n.* salt pan

Digitized by Google

मिठी मारणें *v.a.* to clasp, to
मित *a.* limited [cling
मिलाफिनें *ad.* in favour of
मिष *n.* pretense
मिळणें *v.a.* to get
मुका *a.* dumb
मुक्त करणें *v.a.* to liberate
मुख्य chief, principal
मुजावर *m.* a sweeper of a mosque devoutly fixed to it
मुदत *f.* time
मुद्रा *f.* appearance, face, deportment, air
मुलकी काम *n.* revenue work
मुलगा *m.* a lad, boy, son
मुळींच *ad.* at all
मूग *m.* a grain
मूग खाणें *v.a.* to bear silence, to put up with
मूर्ख *a.* foolish
मूल *n.* a child [मूल
मूलबाळ *n.* a slang term for
मेजवानी *f.* a dinner, feast
मेण *n.* wax
मेणबत्ती *f.* a wax-candle[tion
मे महिन्याची सुटी *f.* May vaca-
मेला *a.* dead (died) [cious
मेहरबान or वान् *a.* kind, gra-
मेळ *m.* an agreement
मेळ पडणें *v.n.* to correspond
म्हैस *f.* buffalo
मोकळी जागा *f.* vacant ground
मोजणी करणें *v.a.* to survey
मोठा *ad.* very
मोठ्यानें *ad.* loudly
मोडका *a.* broken
मोती *n.* a pearl [fee
मोफत *ad.* gratis, without
मोहित *a.* facinated
मौज *f.* a pleasure, a fun
मौजे मजकूर *m.* in the aforsaid village
यत्किंचित् *ad.* The least
यंत्र *n.* a machine
यथेष्ट *ad.* to heart's content
यःकश्चित् *a.* trifling
योग *m.* an opportunity, union, coincidence
योग्य *a.* just, proper [devise
योजणें *v.a.* to arrange, to
रडणें *v.n.* To cry [ernment
रयत *f.* the subject of a gov-
रस्ता *m.* a way, a road
रहाणें *v.n.* to remain, to live, to last, to dwell
रक्षण *n.* protection
रक्षणहोणें *v.n.* to be saved, to be protected
रंक *m.* the humblest
राखणें *v.a.* to reserve
राजनिष्ठ *a.* loyal
राजा *m.* a king [ernment
राज्य *n.* a kingdom, gov-
राज्यकारभार *m.* administration
रात्र *f.* night[of government

Digitized by Google

रात्रंदिवस *ad.* day and night
राब *m.* manure
राष्ट्र *n.* a nation
रास्त *a.* right, proper, just
राक्षस *m.* a giant [empty
रिकामा *a.* idle, purposeless,
रीति *f.* manner, way
रुचणें *v.n.* to be acceptable
रेडा *m.* he-buffalo
रोग *m.* a malady, disease
रोप *n.* a young plant, a tree
लहानपण *n.* Childhood
लक्ष्य *n.* attention [tion to
लक्ष्य॥पुरविणें *v.a.* to pay atten-
लांकूड *n.* a piece of wood
लागणें *v.n.* to smatter, to apply to, to touch [fruit
लाग *m.* the time of bearing
लागलाच *ad.* immediately[tion
लागवड *f.* cultivation, planta-
लावणें *v.a.* to apply, to stick
लिलांव *n.* an auction
लिहिणें *n.* writing
लुच्चा *a.* cunning
लुटारू *n.* a plunderer
लेख *m.* a writing, a document
लेणें *v.a.* to wear, to put on
लोक *pl.* people
लोककल्याण *n.* public good
लोटणें *v.a.* to roll on
लोणी *n.* butter
लौकर *ad.* speedily
वगैरे *ad.* Et caetera, &c.
वजन *n.* weight
वडील *pl.,m.* father, senior
वतन *n.* hereditary estate, an office
वतनदार *m.* a holder of an hereditary estate
वंदणें *v.a.* to bow
वर्ग *m.* a class
वर्तणूक *f.* conduct [above
वर लिहिल्याप्रमाणें *ad.* as stated
वल्गना *f.* swaggering, vaunting
वल्लद *m.* son of [ing
वसविणें *v.a.* to people
वस्त्र *n.* a clothe, clothing
वळणें *v.n.* to turn
वळविणें *v.a.* to turn
वंशपरंपरागत *ad.* from one generation to the other generation [tree
वंशावळीचें झाड *n.* genealogical
व्यंग *n.* a defect
वाईट वाटणें *v.n.* to feel sorry
वाक्य *n.* a sentence
वागविणें *v.a.* to treat
वाचणें *v.a.* to read, *n.* reading
वांचणें *v.n.* to be saved
वांचून *p.p.* without
वाटणें *v.a.* to think
वाट पहाणें *v.a.* to wait
वाटोळा *a.* round [ancestors
वाडवडील *pl.* fore-fathers,
वाडा *m.* a palace
वाढणें *v.n.* to increase

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वाणी *m.* a grocer
वाफ *f.* vapour
वाफ*f*होणें *v.n.* to evaporate
वामकुक्षी *f.* lying on the left [side
वायू *m.* wind
वारणें *v.n.* to die
वारंवार *ad.* often
वास*m*करणें *v.a.* to dwell
वास्तवीक *a.* real
वाहावा *f.* admiration
व्यापार *m.* commerce, trade
व्यापारी *m.* a merchant
विकणें *v.a.* to sell
विकत घेणें *v.a.* to buy
विख्यात *a.* famous
विघ्न *n.* impediment
विचार *m.* thoughtfulness, intention, opinion
विचारणें *v.a.* to ask
वितळणें / वितुळणें } *v.n.* to melt
विद्या *f.* education
विद्वान *a.* learned [humble
विनय*m*पूर्वक *ad.* humbly, *a.*
विनंति *f.* a request
विपळाप *m.* crying
विपूल *a.* many, much
विमा*m*उतरणें *v.a.* to insure
विरघळणें *v.n.* to dissolve
विरळा *ad.* seldom
विलक्षण *a.* extraordinary
विशेष *a.* more, much
विशेषेंकरून *ad.* especially
विषय *m.* subject
विसरणें *v.a.* to forget
विसंगत *a.* inconsistent
विस्तव *m.* fire
विस्तार *m.* extent, scope
विस्मय *m.* surprise
वीस *a.* twenty
वृद्धापकाळ *m.* old age
वृद्धी *f.* a increase, a spread
वेडा *a.* mad
वेतन *n.* wages
वेदना *f.* pain, paining
वेश *m.* dress [time
वेळ*m*मोडणें *v.a.* to take up
वैद्य *m.* / वैद्यबावा *m.* } a physician, Dr.
शक्ति *f.* Strength
शक्त्यनुसार *ad.* according to
शत्रु *m.* enemy [one's ability
शनीश्वर *m.* Saturn
शब्द *m.* a word [word
शब्द काढणें *v.a.* to utter a
शहर *n.* a city
शहरोशहरीं *ad.* in many towns
शहाणपणा *m.* wisdom
शहाणा *a.* wise
शाल *f.* shawl
शाळा *f.* school
शिकणें *v.a.* to learn
शिकविणें *v.a.* to teach [dress it
शिधा *m.* rice and fuel to
शिपाई *m.* a peon, a soldier
शिरणें *v.n.* to enter



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शिवाय *p.p.* except, moreover
शिवी *f.* an abusive word
शिसवी *a.* of black-wood
शिळेंपाकें *n.* stale (food)
शिळेपा *m.* the cool part of [the day
शिक्षण *n.* education
शिक्षा *f.* punishment
शुद्ध *a.* pure
शेटजी *m.* a title of honor applied to a big person other than a Brahman
शेत *n.* a field
शेर *m.* a measure
शेवटला *a.* last
शेवटीं *ad.* at length, at last
शेळी *f.* a she-goat
शोक *m.* grief [rious
शोधक *a.* inquisitive, cu-
शौर्य *n.* valour
श्रम *m.* labour
श्रीमंत *a.* rich
सकाळ *f.* Morning
संगतवार *a.* consistent
संग्रह *m.* a collection, store
सज्जन *a.,m.* a gentleman
सदरहू *a.* the said
सदरील *a.* above-said
संदिग्ध *a.* dubious
सध्या *ad.* at present
संध्याकाळ *f.,m.* evening
सनद *f.* charter [end
संपणें *v.n.* to be finished, to
संपवणें *v.a.* to finish
संबंध *a.* whole, entire [with
संबंधानें *ad.* in connection
सबब *ad.* therefore
सभा *f.* a meeting
संभव *m.* probability
संभाषण *n.* conversation
समज *m.* understanding
समजणें *v.a.* to understand
समंजस *a.* wise, intelligent
समाधान*n*कारक *a.* satisfactory
समुद्र *m.* a sea
सर *f.* a shower of rain
सरकार *n.* government, the supreme power
सरकारदेणें *n.* tax, dues
सरदार *m.* a nobleman
सर्प *m.* a cobra, a snake
सरवदा *m.* one of a class of professional beggars
संरक्षण*n*करणें *v.a.* to protect
सलाम *m.* a bow, salutation
सवलत *f.* facility
ससा *m.* a hare
संस्ता *a.* cheap
सहज *ad.* easily
सहवासाचा लाभ *m.* a pleasure of society or company
सागवान *m.* teak-wood
सांगणें *v.a.* to tell [suit
साजणें *v.n.* to become, to
साजरा *a.* graceful
साठ *a.* sixty [to spill
सांडणें *v.a.* to lose, to leave,

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सात *a.* seven
साधन *n.* means
साधा *a.* plain, common
साधारण *a.* common
साध्वी *a.* good, chaste
सांपडणें *v.a.* to find
सामर्थ्य *n.* might, strength
सारखा *a.* equal, like, similar
सारा *m.* assessment [brief
सारांश *ad.* in short, to be
साल *n.* a year
सावकार *m.* a merchant
सासरें *n.* the house of father-in-law of a girl
साहजीक *ad.* naturally
साहसाचें काम *n.* an adventure
साह्य *n.* help [vision
साक्षात्कार *m.* perception of
साक्षी *m.* a witness
सुख *n.* happiness
सुखसमाधान *n.* ease and happiness, welfare [sant
सुखावह *a.* comfortable, pleasुगम *a.* easy for attainment
सुचणें *v.n.* to be suggested
सुचविणें *v.a.* to suggest
सुटका *f.* deliverance
सुटणें *v.n.* to escape
सुंठ *f.* ginger
सुतार *m.* a carpenter
सुद्धां *ad.* also, too
सुधारणा *f.* improvement
सूर्य *m.* the Sun
सुरी *f.* a knife
सुविचार *m.* a good thought
सूर्योदय *m.* sunrise
सूज्ञ *a.* intelligent
सेवा *f.* service
सोंटा *m.* a rod[to discharge
सोडणें *v.a.* to acquit, to leave,
सोनार *m.* a gold-smith
सोनें *n.* gold [to
सोब *ad.* herewith, attached
सोय *f.* convenience
सोसणें *v.a.* to bear
सोळा *a.* sixteen
स्नान *n.* a bath
स्पर्श *m.* touch [brance
स्मरण *n.* recollection, remem-
स्मरणें *v.a.* to remember
स्मशान *n.* cemetery
स्व *a.* self
स्वच्छ *a.* clean
स्वतः *ad.* oneself [home
स्वदेश *m.* one's own country,
स्वधर्मनिष्ठ *a.* adherent, of one's own religion
स्वप्न *n.* a dream
स्वराज्यनिष्ट *a.* loyal to one's own government
स्वस्थ *a.* quiet
स्वस्थपणा *m.* peace
स्वाधीन करणें *v.a.* to doliver the possession
स्वातंत्र्य *n.* liberty

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हकीकत-गत *f.* A story, cir-
हत्यार *n.* a tool [cumstances
हद्द कायम राखणें *v.a.* to settle
or fix the boundary
हमेशा *ad.* always
हरएक *pron.* any or every one
हरकत *f.* opposition, objec-
हरकत घेणें *v.a.* to oppose[tion
हर्ता *m.* one who takes away
हरी *m.* the name of God
हलका *a.* light, worthless
हल्लीं *ad.* at present
हळूहळू *ad.* gradually
हांक मारणें *v.a.* to call
हात *m.* hand, help
हातनकाशा *m.* a plan [tion
हाल *pl.* distressful condi-
हालणें *v.n.* to move
हालविणें *v.a.* to shake
हिंडणें *v.n.* to wander [tage
हित *n.* good, profit, advan-
हितानहित *n.* weal and woe
हिरवादुर्धा *m.* raw (in contempt)
हिशेब *m.* a sum in arithmetic
हुकूम *m.* an order
हुजूर *m.* head-quarters
हुशार *a.* clever
हेतु *m.* an object, view
होणारा तोटा *m.* loss arising
होतां होईल तितकी as far as
होत्साता being [possible
क्षमाशील *a.* Educated to
क्षीण *a.* exhausted [pardon
क्षुधित *a.* hungry
ज्ञानेश्वरी *f.* The work of
Dnaneshwar on Gita

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